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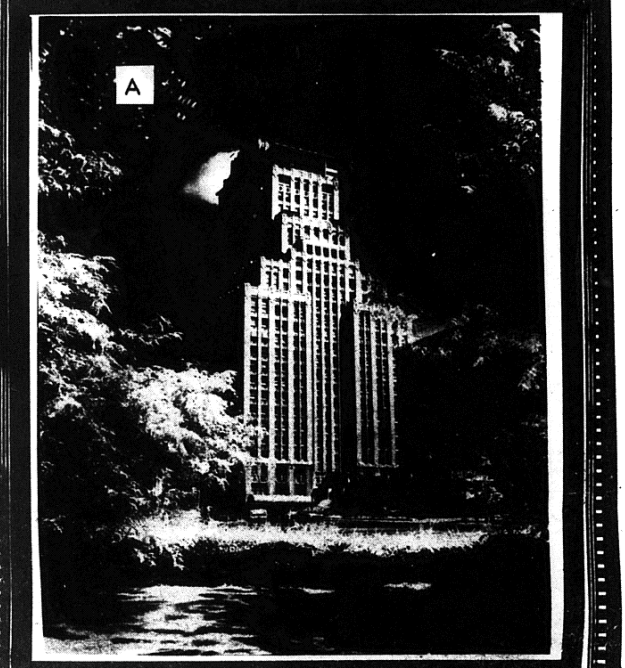
# Outlaw

## st louis

25¢

## WHICH OF THESE AREAS IS 'BLIGHTED'?

CHECK ONE:
☐ 'A' ☐ 'B' OR ☐ 'C'



SEE PAGE 2 FOR ANSWER

2 THE COVER:

# OUTLAW'S SUPER QUIZ

THE SUPER QUESTION IS

*WHICH AREA IS BLIGHTED?*

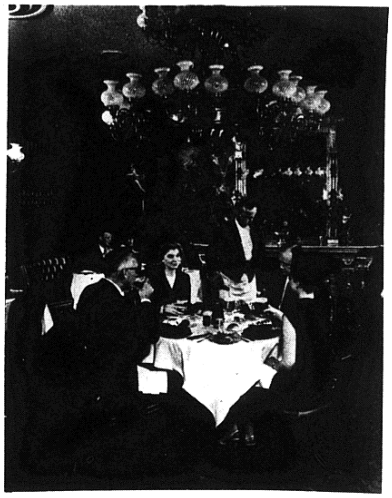
The answer to this question should be simple. The Gaslight area (picture B) – once the center of night life in St. Louis – is now a ghost town of deserted buildings and decaying property. People who live in this area are subjected to some of the worst housing in the city. In addition, public services are abysmal.

In contrast, the Chase Park Plaza Hotel (picture A) and the surrounding Maryland Plaza shopping and housing area is probably the most plush neighborhood in St. Louis. Exclusive stores such as Saks Fifth Avenue, Peck and Peck, Jaccard's, and Straubs are complemented by lavish town houses (and even mansions) where St. Louis' upper middle class makes its home.

But when the Board of Aldermen and Mayor Cervantes sat down to consider which of these areas should be declared blighted, they chose the Maryland Plaza-Chase Park area without hesitation. The details of this choice can be found in Committee Substitute Board Bill 240 (a detailed description of the boundaries of newly blighted areas). But the reasons for this choice become clear only through an understanding of what blighting means, what advantages accrue to property owners whose property is declared blighted, and who owns the blighted property in question.

The Missouri Revised Statutes define a "blighted area" as "that portion of the city within which the legislative authority of such a city determines that by reason of age, obsolescence, inadequate or outmoded design or physical deterioration, have become economic and social liabilities and that such conditions are condicive to ill health, transmission of disease, crime or inability to pay taxes." This description could apply to any area of the inner city except for the Maryland Plaza-Chase Park section and downtown, which is also officially a "blighted area". Why, then, are these sections singled out as "blighted areas"?

The answer lies in the advantages property owners gain by having their property declared blighted. For ten years following blighting, owners of blighted property pay *no taxes* (except for a small assessment on the land itself). For the next 15 years, property owners pay *no more than* 50% of the assessment of the property: this could still mean *no* taxes, so that it's possible for an owner of blighted property to pay no taxes for 25 years after blighting (by which time the building will be ready to be blighted again).



*DEPRIVED PEASANTS SCROUNGE FOR TABLE SCRAPS at Chase Park Plaza*

These tax advantages are clearly understood by the owners of Saks, the Chase, et. al. The owner of the Chase, for example, is Harold Koplar. Koplar is the business partner of St. Louis Mayor Alfonso Cervantes; he is also the brother-in-law of Morris Shenker. (Shenker is reported to be the major Mafia lawyer in St. Louis and along with Cervantes was accused of participation in numerous illegal and unethical operations by a former Globe-Democrat reporter in Life magazine's May 29, 1970, edition). Koplar is on the Board of Directors of many "civic" organizations including Civic Progress and the Chamber of Commerce.

Koplar is well aware from past experience of the benefits his association with Cervantes can provide him. When the Spanish Pavilion opened in 1968, for example, he was named to the Board of Directors. From this position, he secured the concession rights to operate three businesses in the Pavilion. And when the Pavilion closed its doors last year, the civic-minded Koplar owed the Pavilion nearly $50,000 in back rent.

Both Koplar and the owners of Saks are rumored to be considering major improvements on their property and see the blighting legislation as a way to finance these improvements. The tax break offered in the blighting statutes would more than offset the cost of improvements over a 25 year period. Besides, the remodeling efforts should lead to increased business for both Saks and the Chase.

At the same time that Koplar and Saks are improving their property, inner city housing continues to decay; no property improvements are contemplated on slum housing. And because the plush downtown and Maryland Plaza business areas have been made tax exempt, the City is deprived of valuable finds to provide improved housing. City officials have been trying to lure businesses into the downtown area and have encouraged private redevelopment there to provide a tax base for the City. Yet, none of these corporations pay taxes on their property because it has been declared blighted. The Laclede Gas Building, for example, a multimillion dollar downtown office building, is scarcely two years old and will not be taxed for 25 years.

It is no accident that the entire Maryland Plaza-Chase Park and downtown areas have been declared blighted and therefore made eligible for the extensive tax relief available under the Missouri Redevelopment statutes. Property in both areas is owned by St. Louis' corporate and financial leadership. It is they who have lobbied extensively for the passage of blighting bills (through the "civic organizations" they control, such as Downtown St. Louis, Civic Progress, and the Civic Center Redevelopment Corporation), since it is they who profit most through the tax relief provisions of those bills. In addition, the redevelopment of these areas benefits not the people of St. Louis, but local businesses by giving the areas a new image to attract more customers. And the redevelopment of downtown has the larger effect of establishing a cultural and economic center for St. Louis to lure corporations and executives here. In fact, the first redevelopment corporation in St. Louis to successfully rebuild an area – the Civic Center Redevelopment Corporation, which constructed Busch Stadium and the Spanish Pavilion – is completely directed by the people who control St. Louis' economic and cultural life, icluding chairmen or chief executive officers of the city's five largest banks, Laclede Gas, Union Electric, Famous-Barr, Stix, Bear and Fuller, Ralston Purina, Anheuser Busch, Monsanto, the Joint Labor Council, and others.

It isn't difficult therefore to understand why the city's most luxurious hotel is declared to be a "seriously decaying area," while the worst slums are glossed over. St. Louis isn't far from the day when one half of the city will be abandoned, like Gaslight; the other half, like downtown and Maryland Plaza, will be cultural-economic oases for the upper classes. Current blighting laws and policies serve as one step toward that day.

# 12 SHORT

Well , Union Electric's gonna raise the rates again They have to go through all this legal bullshit before they get the raise, but they've got it all figured out. In order to get the caise approved in time to get the revenues for building another power plant, they applied for the rate hike in 1969, only four months after getting their last rate increase. And its more than just a rate increase that they're after. They want the higher summer rates to apply to the month of May in addition to the months of June,July, August and September, that those rates already apply to. And they want a clause making it possible for them to adjust rates to fuel prices, meaning that prices could go up even further, if fuel prices do. So as a result of it all, a lot of people are even more pissed off than usual at UE.

And its not just the fact that the rates are going up that makes people mad, it is the way Union Electric is distributing the load. You see, there are three different rate schedules for UE's customers: one each for residential, industrial, and commercial consumers. Well, they've rigged it so that residential consumers foot half the bill. According to the Utility Consumer's Council of Missouri, residential consumers, who consume 36% of the Kilowatt hours generated by UE for use in Missouri, will bear 50% of the burden of the increase. At the same time, the big industrial consumer, who can afford it the most, while using 49% of UE's power, will only pay for 29% of the increase. To add insult to injury, the bulk of the increased power that UE will get from the new power plant, will not go those paying for it. Rather UE which already has a big surplus, will sell the extra power to outstate power companies with shortages, a business which they already find quite profitable.

Part of the legal ritual of changing rates is a longseries of hearings held by the Missouri Public Service Commission (PSC) . Most of them are held out in Jefferson City and are filled with the technical-legal bullshit that only a few people understand. Out of two years of bullshit, only three were held for regular ole folks in the St. Louis area

These were held in the old county courthouse in Clayton: a daytime session on Wednesday July 15, and a daytime and nightime session on Thursday July 16. The one night-time session was re-scheduled from Friday morning because the teamsters picketed Wednesday, saying that a lot of working people could not afford to skip work to attend a daytime session. As a result, more people (about 75) went to Thursday night's meeting than ever attended a P.S.C. hearing before ( at least that's what a P.S.C. lawyer lawyer told me ). Most people there were workers. I went there to cover it for KDNA and dug the shit out of it. No-one there. Except the PSC members and a couple of attorneys, liked Union Electric one bit. By the time the hearing was in full swing, they were apologising like crazy for Kow- Towing to UE's demands: " Like the courts, we cannot follow our conscience. Sure you've some legitimate grievances, but we only enforce the laws. "Elected officials have all the power, we're only appointees. " They sang that song many times that night.

# UNION ELECTRIC

If the people who testified there knew that they wouldn't get anywhere with the PSC, they still had a fine audience in front of them. We all learned of the multiplicity of ways that people get screwed by Union Electric. Here are some of the things peoplelaid out at the hearing. Since I ran out of tape early in the hearing, most of the quotes are reconstructed from memory.

" I can't understand why a utility like this would have to advertise when there is no direct competition. And I can't understand why they advertise on TV when they claim they can't handle their present rate of business with the money they've got. How are they gonna be able to handle the extra business they get from advertising for electric heating and stuff when they say they can't handle the rate of business they have now. And where do they get the money for advertising anyway? "

" Well, every business works on a profit. Before I went into the fire department I was in business. But whenever I needed a new truck, I didn't charge my customers, I went out and bought a new truck and took it out of my profits. Why should I have to subsidize Union Electric's selling power to other cities? They should cut down their payments to their stockholders. Don't even pay money to their stockholders. If they need capital investment to pay for their expansion, they should use their profits."

# CIRCUIT

" Well, I know when I first contracted with Union Electric 66 years ago, our electric bills had a rate in the back. Our first 30 kwhrs was a nickle an... Today we don't know what we're paying Union Electric, what we pay a kilowatt hour or nothing. I don't even read my meter no more."

" I'm on a fixed income, a retirement income. I don't have no escalation clause and I'm paying just as much for my food, my medical bills, my taxes, and everything else, same as men making $14 to $18 a day. And that's the reason I'm opposed to this increase... It would make an awful impact on me."

My favorite exchange between an attorney and a person on the stand went like this: "Is your house supplied by Union Electric?" "Well,on and off."

There was a story of how Union Electric never read this woman's meter and always sent her ridiculously high estimated bills. "The excuse was that I had a dog in my yard so that the meter reader couldn't get to the side of my house to read the meter. A little two pound dog and a two hundred pound man wouldn't get in my yard with it. Even after I got rid of my dog, I still got estimated bills. One month I was out of town the whole month with only the refrigerator on low and no dog in the yard and still got billed $25 ! Twenty-five dollars !

Even when my husband and kids were around didn't get billed for no $25 ! "

A Black man testified at the hearing that he got billed for twice as much as any of his white neighbors. And that his black neighbors all got billed for more than their white counterparts. He said that his inflated bills didn't come until a couple of months after he moved in,when his meter reader saw his families skin color for the first time.

Unfortunately, Union Electric is gonna raise it's rates in spite of it all. But it did feel good when we saw the Public Service Commission apologizing right and left for it's subservience to UE. I sorta got the feeling that if we were always as together as we were that night, we really could get it on.

# SHAME OF THE CITY

Like most American cities, St. Louis is dying. Within several years large portions of St. Louis will be totally abandoned, and yet little, if anything, has been done to reverse this trend. City politicians and civic leaders cry out that no funds exist to expand or create necessary housing, health, and welfare programs.

To some extent, Cervantes and associates are correct. Federal government spending for social services and urban rehabilitation has been severely limited by the Vietnam War. Locally this has meant that almost all federal money coming into St. Louis and Missouri has gone to military producers like McDonnell Douglas, Emerson Electric, Olin, Monsanto, AMF and others. In fact, McDonnell Douglas alone received $2 billion of the $2.8 billion of federal funds spent in Missouri in 1969.

Nevertheless, there is some federal money coming into St. Louis for rehabilitation of city areas and some city funds have also been made available. The funds and the programs they have paid for, however, have not centered on the improvement of decaying city neighborhoods or unliveable public housing projects, but on the revitalization of downtown St. Louis as a tourist and shopping center. The publicly funded Arch, Busch Stadium, Spanish Pavillion and River Front (remember the Santa Maria?) were constructed to clean up downtown and thus attract more dollars for downtown restaurants, motels and hotels and department stores: few of these dollars have been used to provide expanded public services or to construct new public housing. And even the model renewal projects, like Mill Creek Valley (Laclede Town), have been built in order to enhance downtown business by moving slums and their black residents further from the downtown area.

The most recent example proving that downtown is the Number One priority of those in power is the Pilot Environmental Project for Downtown St. Louis (PEP). The project is sponsored jointly by Downtown St. Louis, Inc., the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the City of St. Louis, and property owners in the area concerned. Presumably, the costs are also to be shared by the sponsors.

PEP is a project aiming to renovate one small part of the downtown area; or as the proposal says, to provide the "actual physical improvement and beautification of one entire square block in the Central Business District." The specific block to be improved and beautified is bounded by Pine, Chestnut, 7th, and 8th Streets. The area includes 8 or 9 office buildings, 2 small parking lots, and an alley.

The promoters of PEP propose a two fold program to renovate the block. First, the "public area" of the block will be completely remodeled. This largely involves changing the area's image by constructing new sidewalks and parking surfaces; purchasing "street furniture" (benches, etc.) and decorations (fountains, kiosks, etc.); sprucing up building fronts with new signs, wall paintings, and awnings; cleaning up alleys; landscaping the area with trees, bushes, and even grass; and removing 1 or 2 decaying buildings to provide room for what the planners call a "vest-pocket park." And PEP proposes to accomplish all this beautification for only $ 295,000. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has already pledged to support the project with a modest $130,000 grant announced several weeks ago. The remainder of the funds will be provided by Downtown St. Louis and the City of St. Louis, although it is not yet certain what portion of the remaining $ 165,000 each will assume.

The second phase of the project involves the "exterior restoration and remodeling" of 6 privately owned buildings and store fronts in the block. These include the famed Wainwright building, the Mark Twain Hotel, Washington Federal Savings and Loan, the Oriole Building, Service Blueprint and the offices of the Real Estate Board. The estimated tab for this effort comes to a mere $ 275,000. What percentage of this figure will be assumed by the City of St. Louis has not yet been determined. The City has already pledged, however, that the owners of the buildings will not be responsible for the entire cost of renovation. Moreover, the City has guaranteed that whatever the owners do pay will be more than compensated by declaring all of downtown to be "blighted." This means that the owners will pay little or no property taxes on their buildings for many years.

For years, Mayor Cervantes and the "city fathers". have been telling us that the city has no money to finance urban redevelopemnt and that federal money has been available. But a series of costly downtown beautification projects, financed by federal grants or loans and city funds, proves that money was available and was simply used where it would do most good for St. Louis' banking and business community.

The politicians have also been telling us that if St. Louis is ever to be able to afford to provide services and to build new housing, first we will have to attract new business to the city to provide an adequate tax base. But large areas of the city have been declared blighted, meaning that property taxes in these areas will either be eliminated or reduced sharply. In addition, the blighted areas turn out to be sections of the city where businesses are.

What is happening is that "blighting bills" are being used to give property owners enormous tax breaks. In return, the owners will contribute to the partial renovation of their property; the renovation will enhance the value of the property and the cost of it will be more than offset by the tax breaks. At the same time, substantial public funds (our tax dollars) are being used to build and renovate shrines, tourist attractions, public buildings, and to provide partial funding to remodel privately owned buildings. In short, most of the dollars available for rebuilding the city are being pumped into the downtown area to attract tourists and consumers.

It should come as no surprise therefore to find that downtown businessmen and bankers and their political associates in City Hall are the main promoters of downtown redevelopment projects. PEP, for example, is the pet program of Downtown St. Louis, Inc., an organization whose goals are **"to promote sales and business activity downtown, as well as to generate increased awareness of downtown on the part of the entire metropolitan community."** As a lobby for St. Louis' corporate and financial interests, Downtown St. Louis is well-qualified with a Board of Directors including the President of Stix, Baer and Fuller, Senior V.P. of Mercantile Trust, President of Famous-Barr, Chairman of the Board of the Bank of St. Louis, Executive V.P. of Union Electric, Executive V.P. of Edison Brothers Stores, Executive V.P. of Boatmen's National Bank, V.P. of Southwestern Bell, and Mayor Cervantes himself. And as a lobby, Downtown St. Louis has been instrumental in getting the following legislation passed: Sunday liquor sales in restuarants; a City sales tax (so that working people will pay for downtown redevelopment); and the declaration of the entire downtown area as blighted. In addition, the pressure exerted by Downtown St. Louis has provided much improved public services for the downtown area, such as high intensity street lights and greatly increased police patrols (ther has been a 22% reduction in downtown crime).

Nor is Downtown St. Louis, Inc. unique as a lobby for ruling-class interests. The Civic Center Redevelopment Corporation (CCRC) is also involved in the promotion of large expenditures to change the appearance of downtown. CCRC was directly responsible for the construction of Busch Stadium and the Spanish Pavillion, spending over $90 million in the rebuilding of the Southern edge of downtown. These funds were furnished by federal grants and city funds, and in the case of the Spanish Pavillion, large amounts were collected in small donation from individual citizens. CCRC's directors include the Chairman of First National Bank, Chairman of St. Louis Union Trust, Chairman of Southwestern Bell, President of Pet, Inc., President of Famous-Barr, Chairman of the May co., Chairman of Mercantile Trust, and the former Chairman of Monsanto, to name only a few.

Groups such as Downtown St. Louis and CCRC include most of the men who make decisions governing the political and economic life of St. Louis. The groups represent a dominant sentiment of their members that redevelopment of the downtown area should be the Number One priority for the city. Taxpayers have rejected this position with the overwhelming defeat of the Convention Center bond issue last spring. However, these powerful men know that many funds are available without public approval. The PEP project is just one way of funding downtown renovation, and PEP as a pilot project is only the first in a series of similar projects that will change tha image of downtown St. Louis and keep the dollars rolling in.

## NIXON & LEAD POISONING

Recently, Congress approved a federal program to aid local governments in fighting lead-based paint poisoning of children. The Nixon administration's reaction was first to oppose the program and then to grudgingly sign it into law. At the time, however, Tricky Dick neglected somehow to appropriate funds for the program.

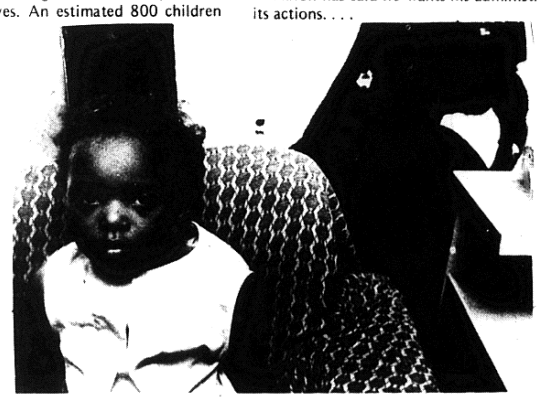
After urging from some 47 congressmen, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has requested an appropriation for 2 million dollars - even though Congress originally authorized 30 million. Thirty-eight cities have made requests for aid in fighting lead poisoning. St. Louis, which is in dire need of such a program, was among those cities asking for more than $7,500,000.

Besides death, lead poisoning can cause brain damage in children - sometimes causing cases which require care for the rest of their lives. An estimated 800 children suffer this sort of brain damage each year from lead poisoning. HEW's appropriations request is just about enough to care for eight mentally retarded children for a lifetime - to say nothing of preventing an estimated 200 deaths a year.

80,000 babies a year in the US die before their first birthday. Some die because they eat lead based paint in slum housing, or because their mothers suffer from malnutrition which causes them to give premature birth, - in other words they die because they are born to poor families.

Richard Nixon's non-support of the lead poisoning program indicates his lack of concern for these children. Is it perhaps because their parents don't represent a powerful interest group in this country?

Nixon has said he wants his administration judged by its actions. . . .



# WHEN THE ACID DREAMS FADE...

Liz is a forty-one year old woman now traveling around the country in a bus with her lover. She was in Haight Ashbury at the inception of the hippie movement; she was a junkie for three years and is now on methadone. Liz feels good these days, going around, visiting communes, seeing what folks are up to. And, unlike most of us, she feels good about much of what she sees, and is optimistic about the future. "You've got to remember, I've waited twenty years to see what's happening now start happening."

OUTLAW: Liz, how'd you become hooked?

LIZ: We.., there was a great dearth of psychedelics and grass in San Francisco at the time, and by coincidence or not, all over the street, really good smack. At the time, I'd only done psychedelics: grass, acid. I only knew about hard drugs through hearsay; reading, movies. When I was introduced to it I was living with a black man, a musician, whose best friend was dealing. Now in junkie terminology, a dealer is someone who's strungout himself, and deals to support the habit, while a pusher isn't addicted – he's just doin' it for the money. The man that I was living with had received four thousand dollars in an accident insurance plan, and also he was playing a pretty good gig. Every evening we'd stop by to pick up Raphael, the dealer, who was also in the group, to take him over to the gig. Now cause he had this extra money he thought it'd be really fine to turn me on to a few hits of smack. It was a drug he'd done occasionally, when he had the money, all through his life. That's a pretty standard thing in the black community – you do it when you have the money, now and then, on weekends. They know enough about it not to get hooked, but they still indulge. He didn't want to get me hooked, and I had no idea I would – we would just horn, that is to say, snort, each night when we went to pick up Raphael. Now this went on for about three weeks.

OUTLAW: Were you scared you were hooked yet?

LIZ: No, not yet. I thought well, I must have just developed a tolerance. I was so naive then – I had no idea. But in the next few days I got scared, so then I went back east for a while to stay away from the thing and when I got east, I was really sick. And at this point, I'd never shot up. So I spent about a month in Toledo, and then I went back to San Francisco. During that time, all the other people I'd lived with had gotten hooked because, really, it was about the only drug on the street. So my first night back, everybody was saying, oh come on, turn on, and I felt perfectly capable because I'd been clean for a month, and it's just too good a drug to turn down if everybody around you's doing it. What I didn't realize was that you're much more easily hooked the second or third time around. Once you build up a tolerance it's so easy.

OUTLAW: What's a heroin high like?

LIZ: Wow, it's like total – total insulation. It's like being cushioned with a thousand shock absorbers, it takes all the rough edges off. Nothing really gets through. Good things are superfine, bad things don't phase you. Everything's cool if you're stoned, nothing bothers you. It's great. But the thing is, it takes more and more, not even to get you feeling good but to keep from feeling sick. Eventually you don't even want to feel good, you just want to nod. Thinking about it now, it seems like the closest thing to a living death. I look back on those three years as a complete nothing – a total standing in one place.

OUTLAW: How long did it take to build up a habit?

LIZ: In three months my habit was sixty dollars a day, and in six months it had doubled. By my second year of addiction it was three hundred dollars a day, of good, pure, New York smack.

OUTLAW: How'd you afford it?

LIZ: I was dealing. I had some solidly hooked black junkies, men who had been hooked twenty years. I used to pride myself on never letting a customer get sick, on always having good quality junk. But then some of the people I was living with got busted, and I couldn't deal anymore. Then I got an inheritance – ten thousand dollars. And that lasted about three months. So I started to hang out at this hotel in the Filmore District, where there were a lot of pushers, a lot of junkies. Every room. Anyway, since they were all black guys, and I was a white woman, I could survive there. Some of them'd just turn you on, some of them you'd have to fuck, but you could make it.

OUTLAW: How long did this go on?

LIZ: I was hooked about two and a half years and the last year and a half I hustled and did whatever I could to fix, rip off, whatever, but mostly hustle. If I really needed to fix up, I'd start taking even seven dollar tricks.

OUTLAW: What made you decide to kick?

LIZ: Well, I ended up in jail for the third time, on obstructing the sidewalk, which is one of those catchalls – they knew I was hooking or dealing so they got me on obstructing the sidewalk. I was hooked, sick, and totally disillusioned. And being sick is, wow, it's a real physiological thing, and most jails offer no medical aid for someone who's kicking. First your nose runs and your eyes tear and they're supersensitive to light. Then you start to yawn and you have too much saliva in your mouth, and then diahrea and vomiting start. You keep right on vimiting bile, and you feel totally weak, you just can't move, and then, in my case, hemhorraging. Blood was coming out of my nose and ears. It was really horrible. People die, you know, kicking. And you can't sleep. If you could sleep it wouldn't be so bad. There was a woman there who was kicking who hadn't slept for eighteen days! And if you asked to see the doctor, the most you ever got was two aspirins. And I just had one of the super flashes of realization that just blinds you, that you have a couple of times in a lifetime: I can't go on with this.

OUTLAW: How did you go about kicking?

LIZ: My family sent me a plane ticket to Ohio when I got out of jail – they didn't know I was hooked. I knew I had to get away from a city where I could easily find dope. I figured if I was somewhere I didn't know anyone, when I left the hospital after kicking, it's cool. I found a private doctor in Ohio who used methadone, and I spent a month in a hospital on the methadone program.

OUTLAW: A lot of people say methadone is just a switch in addiction and therefore bad.

LIZ: I object to the "and therefore bad". I suppose it is another addiction, technically, but what a lot of people don't understand is that it isn't a high, it just keeps you from craving it physically. It costs me two dollars a month; I can go about my everyday business. It doesn't control me anymore. And, it's the ONLY method that's been proven effective at all. With all other cures, including synanon and Lexington, there's a very high rate of failure, people just go back on the street and get hooked again.

OUTLAW: Liz, to change the subject a little, you were in San Francisco at the time the whole thing started. How did it begin?

LIZ: Well, Leary, Owsley, these people, had been experimenting with psychedelics. Through their conviction that they had found a plane that would free their sisters and brothers, people started turning out good, good acid, and giving it away. It had an incredible effect – it broke through so much of the shit we've all been taught – people were in exalted states. They had profound religious and philosophical experiences. I mean you'd walk down the street and half the people you'd meet would have auras. That click of recognition you'd have with someone maybe a couple of times in a lifetime, was happening every two or three minutes at the Haight, or in the park. The park was like a kindergarten of angels. It's like the flash I get from the Biblical saying, "Lest ye become as little children ye shall not enter the kingdom of God."

OUTLAW: Where'd they come from?

## TWO Announces:

### 1.

They say St. Louis died, half of it or so, when Gas LightSquare finally gave up the ghost. There was now no place to go in the whole city, just a few plastic bars for plastic people and the Kiel Opera House for rock bands. A guy called John Stauber was part of the gaslight scene and he left while it crumbled. To find places that musicians were welcome, where they could play and learn togerher, like the old square, John has come back to St. Louis to open a coffee house. It will be a place where all sorts of people can come together, listen to fine music, eat non-plastic, non-greasey, non-chemically processed food and learn from each other. John and his brother Ralph gave opened Stauber's near the corner of Boyle and Olive Streets, next door to O'Connells. If you want to rediscover St. Louis, and the people in it, drop by there. They're open all night long. Musicians are especially welcome. No noise. No pressure.

### 2.

SPJO

LIZ: Well, lots of them came from school, from all over the country. And what you've got to remember, what's so far out, is that there were no freaks then. They were the first freaks, those people who started coming then. They came because they heard about it and it seemed to fill some need – it sounded better to mire together than what they'd come out of.

OUTLAW: How did it go bad?

LIZ: Well, everybody began to exploit this truly beautiful thing. Their culture was barren ,and they needed something to feed off, draw energy from, and there we were. First the press came in – we were good copy. Then there were photographers, and sightseers, and so much traffic they made Haight a one way street. They started having Greyline bus tours thorugh there and the tourists started complaining then – hippies are dirty, blah blah blah. So they called in pigs to protect the tourists. And of course there were the hip capitalists – the ones who dealt for bread, not for your enlightenment or mine.

OUTLAW: Is that how the change in the role that drugs play in the youth community came about?

LIZ: Well, you got to understand the problem came out of the whole sick society. They came to the Haight right out of this whole ethic of Making It, they ran out of money, and so they began to deal. Speed started coming in with the runaways – they knew it cause a lot of their parents did diet pills. Lots of them would rip off their parents' diet pills, come to the Haight, and exchange them for acid. Anyway, with all the tourists, they started bringing in pigs. Tourism's big business in San Francisco. And then pretty soon big busts started. Firs they banned the groups that were playing in the panhandle because the older residents objected. Big Brother used to play, Santana, Grateful Dead, Steve Miller, Quicksilver. And it would all just kind of happen spontaneously, just people getting together to play music, smokin' dope, people playin' games, babies and dogs runnin' around. Anyway, they banned that; then came the dope busts. Oh, at first the underground radio station used to give tips on busts! KNPX played solid good music; anyway, they'd hear the pigs short wave radios, and say, like, the people on the seven hundred block of Waller better clean up. Right over the air! It was so far out! But people kept doubting it. And saying, No man, this can't be real. And all the outside pressures were really disruptive. Tourists destroyed the sense of community. They took over every weekend. It was like a sideshow to them. And then people got into doing things for the tourests – rather than for their own pleasure. And some really trashy motorcycle gangs took over Buena Vista park, and you couldn't go out there at night anymore; they'd jump you with chains. A lot of the bikers were into confrontation: with the pigs, with the hippies, with the tourists, it didn't really matter. There was this biker named Chocolate George, and he was killed, so the Angels held,a big funeral for him and there were so many people – bikers from all over, and Janis – Big Brother and the Holding Company was like a bakers group, Janis sang down on me for George, and I had this flash at the time, wow, this is the beginning of the end.

OUTLAW: Where's the Haight at now?

LIZ: Well, I left about a year ago and the trips then were nothing but smack and speed dealers, rip-off artists. A slum – a total mind and body slum. Most of the people who used to live there have moved out into Berkeley or Mill Valley, or into communes. The type of people who are left there are people who are strungout on something. It's a real bummer – that's all you can say. Maybe it's especially so to someone who was there when it was – when you couldn't wait to get to Haight street to walk up and down. It got SO heavy – like right before we left the cops were making linked arm sweeps up and down both sides of the streets.

# You bet we have CONFIDENCE IN A GROWING AMERICA

OUTLAW: What effect do you thinkthe birth and death of the Haight had? LIZ: Well, I think it inspired everyone – its birth, that is, but it also taught everyone a hard lesson. We're not able to be that innocent now, though maybe, definitely, we have to be that loving. But dig – when I got back to Toledo people told me – we're not going to let that happen here. They were hip to the fact that the pigs and tourists destroyed it. And they aren't going to let it happen again. They're going to defend their communities.

OUTLAW: But it seems impossible, it seems to be happening everywhere.

LIZ: Well, the forces that want to keep it from happening are tremendously powerful and prevalent. And afraid. They are not going to let it happen, because it means destruction to that way of life. And don't forget, by the time we're five we have a heavy dose of system in us – one of the hardest things to do is to get rid of all the repressive, fucked up things inside us – so we can be fully realized, so we can build a fully realized culture and community. And it's up to the people who know to hip the people who don't know – to spread the word – that addictive drugs are a tool, a tool used to keep us down, to keep us unable to make a better way. If we're sedated, if we're in that nowhere place that smack puts you into, or if all we can think about is the next fix, we can't possibly give a fuck about the revolution – about wanting to destroy those things that are so bad they lead us to take drugs in the first place – psychedelics to break through all the societal shit, hard drugs to escape it.

OUTLAW: What role do you think so-called youth culture plays in the revolutionary movement?

LIZ: I'd rather use the word awareness culture. That's it – to be aware, and to act on that awareness. The whole trip about youth or awareness culture, is that without being consciously political it did a very political thing – it said the way you live NOW is important – do it NOW, live the way you think it should be instead of just talking about it. It merged personal and political.

OUTLAW: Do you think it was unavoidable that freaks become political in the face of all the shit that was coming down?

LIZ: Well, everybody had to find some way to deal. There was a definite split, and one which I see as being a false one – there were the people who got into political things, and those who got into eastern philosophy and meditation. See, the thing is, there's no conflict there. You can't struggle as a revolutionary, truly, if you don't have a high level of awareness or consciousness, if you don't have a truly calm center with which to move from; but you can't havy this kind of awareness withoug struggling. The two are inseparable, and more and more people are seeing that.

## AND THE GRAND JURY GOES ON –

(Lawrence Kansas) Quietly convened in Kansas City since February a federal grand jury has indicted four area people on six counts of conspiracy to make, possess, transport, and detonate unlawful explosive devices.

Guy Goodwin, federal prosecutor of Leslie Bacon fame, is the interrogator. His chief witness is Arnold Stead. Stead, once judged insane by a US court, was serving a 10 year prison term when he agreed to talk to the Kansas City grand jury. Since then his sentence has been cut in half.

Named defendants are Ken Sandusky, Martin Baumgarten and Richard Stanley from Kansas City and Randy Gould from Lawrence.

Randy Gould had just been released on probation after serving 30 days of a 90 day sentence for trashing the Kansas University ROTC building after the invasion of Cambodia. Already under $7500 bond for the conspiracy charges, he faces extradition to Lawrence on three local charges– felonious property destruction, felonious possession of a bomb and felonious assault by setting off a bomb. (These charges are also based on Steads' testimany.) Bond has been set at $50,000.

Not to be outdown by the grand jury Lawrence authorities are trying to connect Gould with other unsolved acts of destruction, including the two million dollar bombing of the Kansas U. Union building.

Local movement people are organizing a defense fund for bail and lawyers. Ther are no radical lawyers in the Lawrence-K.C. area and there is very little liberal susport. Money is needed and lawyers are being asked to come to Lawrence to help with the case.

Contributions and correspondence can be sent to the Vortex, Box 3366, Jayhawk Station, Lawrence, Kansas 66044. (913-843-1919 and 913-843-4091).

Many of you people listen toKDNA. Some of you like it. How would you like to like it a lot more in the future and work your extremities off at the same time? Easy. Callup Larry at 652-2260, and tell him about the great radio drama you've just written. Or tell him about the super job of dramatic reading you and your friends can do on obscure 15th Century Icelandic playwrights. Or tell him the sun is shining and its a beautiful day and you love him. But do it now!

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# BLACK UNITED FRONT OF CAIRO

### SOLIDARITY FESTIVAL

The National United Front of Cairo, Ill. will sponsor a NATIONAL SOLIDARITY & UNITY FESTIVAL on Saturday, July 31 at 8:00 pm at Sheldon Memorial, 3648 Washington, according to Brother Bob Williams, Coordinator of the National Black United Fronts and head of the St. Louis United Front office. The program has been endorsed by all the major groups in the black community of St. Louis including ACTION, The Association of Black Collegians, Black Egyptians, Black Panther Party, CORE, the National Student Medical Association, and the National Welfare Rights Organization. The program will be headed by poets Imamu (Leroi Jones) Baraka, and Don Lee. It will include Benjamin Goins, St. Louis Liscense collector, Norman Seay of the Human Development Corporation and excerpts from tapes of the Rev. Charles Koen, Chairman of the National Black United Front. Entertainment for the program will be provided by the St. Louis Black Artist Group, the famous Katherine Dunham Dance Troupe. Haynes Temple Wonderful Choir and Sister Joyce Nance, Miss Black Teenager.

Donations for the program are $3.00 for a single, $5.00 per couple.

For information on where tickets can be obtained contact the United Front office at 5323 Easton of phone 361-2142.

### ST. LOUIS OFFICE

The Black United Front of Cairo, Ill. has opened an office in St. Louis at 5323 Easton Ave. According to Brother Bob Williams, co-ordinator of the national Black United Fronts and head of the St. Louis office the office's main purposes will be to get the truth out to St. Louisans about the programs and struggles of the Front in Cairo and to collect food, clothing, medical supplies and money for legal defense.

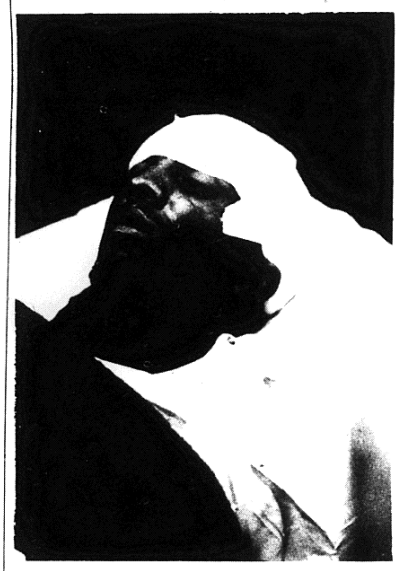
Brother Williams believes that the St. Louis media has distorted whats going on in Cairo. "The system is only too willing to portray our attempts to defend our community against the armed attacks by the vigilantes and police as attacks by the Front. Very often the positive aspects of the Front programs such as our success at ridding the the black community of Cairo of drugs, the beginnings of economic self-determination through the building of a cooperative community-owned shopping center and the institution of self-government in the community are ignored."

The United Front office in St. Louis will be showing the film "War in Cairo" produced by Black Journal for National Educational Telivision but 'whited-out in the St. Louis area. It will also be distributing the Fronts newspaper "United Front News", "United We Stand for Survival is at Hand" by Reverand Charles Koen along with buttons and posters about the United Front.

People wishing to donate food, clothes and medical supplies can leave them at the following points: **American Friends Service Committee, 447 Debalivere, Peace Information Center 6244 Delmar, and the United Front Headquarters 5323 Easton Rm.215.**

**For further information call the office at 361-2142 or drop by.**

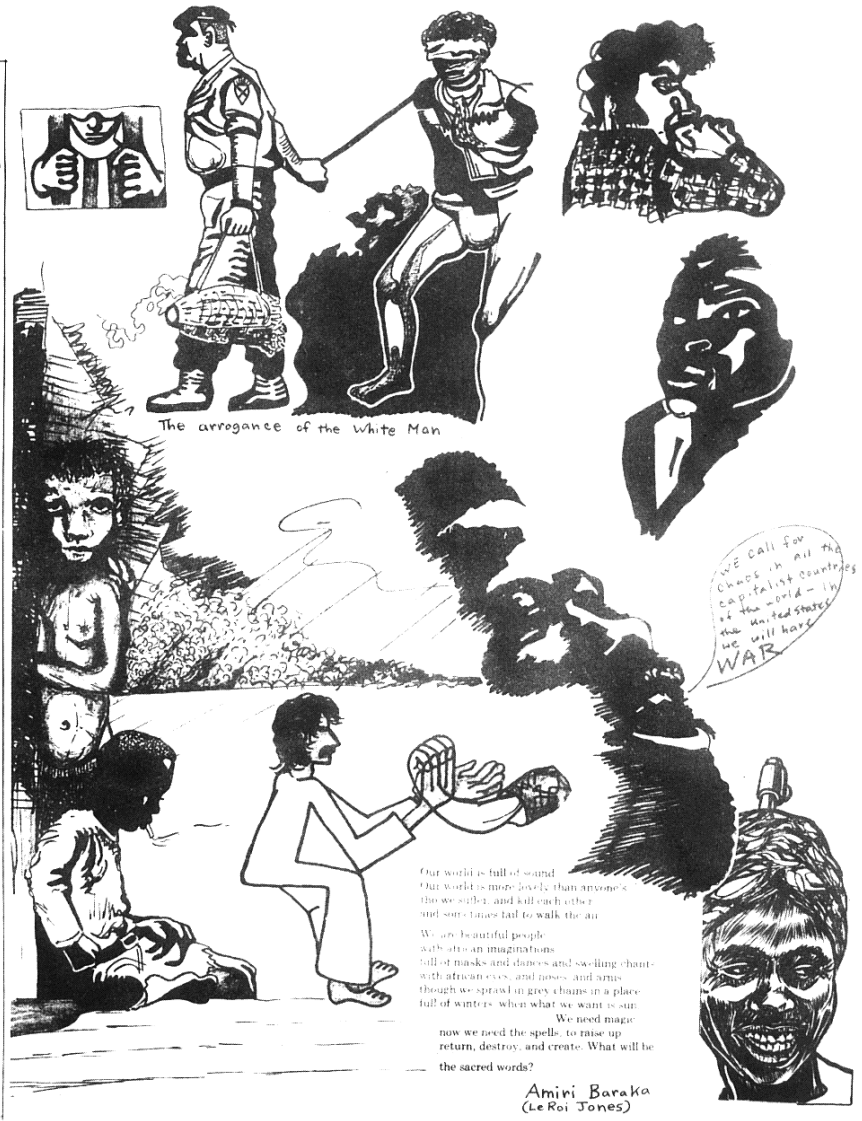
### CHARLES KOEN



Rev. Charles Koen, Chairman, of the National Black United Fronts, has begun serving a six-month sentence in the St. Louis County Workhouse. Koen was charged with assaulting a police officer. The incident was supposed to have taken place in 1968 in a St. Louis Police Station, after he had been taken there following his arrest on a traffic charge. Police said he had no tail lights on his car. Both the Rev. Koen and Leon Dent (now in jail) were severely beaten. Among other wounds, the Rev. Koen suffered fractured hands, a fractured head and other severe bruises. He was in the hospital for some time after the incident.

So far appeals of the sentence to the Missouri Supreme Court have failed. A final appeal is now being made to the US Supreme Court

Rev. Koen plans to fast while he is in jail to protest his own unjust imprisonment and that of "all oppressed people fighting for liberation and freedom."



# HANGING OUT

In most every city you can find, there is an area notorious as a hang-out, or place where freaks, street people, and anyone else who isn't home soaking up televised culture, go. People of all types go to these areas, people looking for a lot of different things; shaggy,neat, plastic-real, us-them-me-you. But mostly they're young people who haven't found a "comfortable niche," "their place in life," and many aren't too happy with what they see as their present or future prospects in this society.

Most of these street scenes are electric with the intensity of people interacting and clashing. They are alive with tense walls of emotion, heavy hustling raps, capitalist-get- rich neon flashing signs, and the big electric sign that says 'it's all over'.

Lately, many people are seeing the much publicized bad vibes of the street scene. The national media points with a glare of " I told you so" at the crumbling Haight-Ashburylegend, the Villagein N.Y. deep in hassles, and anywhere else people stumble.

It should be obvious what being on the street, or anywhere, hanging-out means to some. It means a problem to politicians and police, who like to keep things under control. It's not impossible, of course, just harder to control people who are constantly interacting. The street culture means a diversion and a market for 'new,groovy' products, for opportunists, hip capitalists and pushers who don't want anyone to get involved with anything except buying their stuff.

It is also one of the few places many people can begin to see that their problems aren't unique, that the actions and attitudes of most of the police are militant, closed and " just doing their job ". It is a start to leave behind the way of life which has bred such attitudes. It is surprising how far you can see when you realize that these attitudes only pollute your mind and cloud you vision. But you have to open your eyes first.

Last issue, one article in the Outlaw ended with an announcement of a meeting between community residents, U. City officials, and police. To our knowledge, no such meeting was held. Instead, in line with the politics of repression, several " good cops " have been assigned to the Strip beat-backed up of course, by the heavies, who give the impression of being someone you don't want to mess with. The function of these police who " relate " to the kids is to hide any symptoms which might reveal the tactics they have been using. The street people can talk to a "good " cop. He's human,and he's just human enough to let you believe that he thinks and feels. He does, of course. But when the radio crackles,he's just following orders. Many people still haven't realized that the man with the gun swinging at his hip is no man at all, he's just a cold wind passing by. And the badge he wears is his own leash. He can't change things while he wears the symbol of power over others.

Recently I met a cop whose name is Carl Brown. Many others have been meeting him, as he talks to a lot of people. I only met him once, and to all appearances he was sincere when he talked about the corruption of the police department. However, he started to explain that it was a few "individuals" at fault, not the system which watches people like slaves. When I asked why he didn't do something, he replied that he couldn't. Not alone.

It all just leads me to think that as long as anyone wears the badge of the police officer, he isn't going to be able to help us solve our problems. He is shackled by the bureacracy and power he represents. It is for that reason that we must all realize how being carefree and easy with cops is dangerous. Freedom of action comes when we are all sisters and brothers, not police and citizens.

There is a chain store on the corner of Westgate and Delmar. The owners call it the Ma-Jik Food Market. However, due to the inexcusably high prices, the hostility of the managers and sales people, and the poor quality merchandise, it has been dubbed by most as the Magic Rip-off, or Magic Mark-up.

Also on the Delmar strip is a chain of clothing stores referred to in the last Outlaw as Piggy's Boutiques. They are officially called Billy's Boutiques, and he has opened three stores in a two block area, with plans for more. We feel that any store which charges fantastically high prices to sell people clothes which advertising and hypes have brought them to think are 'in' or correct is a Pig store,and a rip-off. Hence the name, quite appropriate, of Piggy's.

# HIGH SCHOOLS RISING

SEATTLE, Wash. (LNS)- Young police cadets, disguised as high school students, have been used to make dope busts in schools in Seattle. Over 75 arrests have been made this year by these agents.

Though officials say that no student informers are being requited, their tactics have caused students to be suspicious of each other and especially hostile to new students.

The Seattle-King County Drug Commission has requested that only uniformed officers should be used in schools, and that the undercover agents should work in the community to get major "pushers and dealers".

The president of Seattle's student senate, which represents the city's twelve high schools, objected to the agents, calling them "an infringement on the academic and social atmosphere of the schools."

Seattle's School Superintendent Forbes Bottomly supports the program even though he wasn't told of it when it began.

ATLANTA, Ga. (LNS)- All tenth grade boys in the Atlanta Public Schools will automatically be inrolled in ROTC unless an exception is made by the Area Superintendent.

The ROTC program is being made compulsory partly because, as the board put it, " a unit must enroll a minimum of 100 boys. It is likely that some schools will not be able to maintain a unit if the course is made an elective."

TEXARKANA, Ark. (LNS)- Cameras and tape recorders now record each class in Texarkana junior highs and high schools. The policy was adopted following several weeks of racial problems.

The main reason given for this action was that it would serve as a psychological deterent against further problems. However, one official admitted that they also hoped to record students who "talked back" to teachers.

MILWAUKEE (LNS)- Two U.S. Army recruiters got an unusual reception recently at Case High school. Students ripped up the leaflets the recruiters were passing out and one student grabbed both their hats and tore off the emblems, shouting "I ripped the army off!" The two recruiters had to call their superior in Milwaukee to get permission to leave the school building because they were out of uniform.

# NEWS FROM THE

## Vietnam

PARIS(LNS)—Nguyen Van Tien of the PRG has accused the U.S. of continuously spraying chemically poisonous defoliants in South Vietnam despite Nixon's assertion in December 1970 that they would no longer be used. He referred to "recent spraying of over tens of square killometers on Rach Gia and Phu Yen provinces, affecting thousands of inhabitants and seriously destroying crops, vegetables, and trees. According to a report, the U.S. had dropped a new kind of bomb with radioactive agents, causing the death of many new-born infants in the area of Da-Nang.

## URUGUAY

OH CHE SAY CAN YOU SEE?

The Tupamaros, Uruguay's urban guerrillas, prevented the showing of the film "CHE" (a film which portrays Che as only Hollywood could see him) by destroying that country's only copy of the film. A commando group of several people entered the Montevido theatre, locked the janitors in the bathroom, and threw acid on the film and sound tracks. They painted slogans on the theater walls and left, mixing into the downtown crowd.

## angola

For some time it has seemed probable that the pattern of devastation wrought by the use of napalm, defoliants and herbicides in Vietnam would be repeated by other imperialist powers in counter insurgency opperations against rural-based guerrillas. Now more evidence has been brought out of Angola which conclusively demonstrates that the Portugese army in Angola is ravaging the countryside with chemical and biological weapons.

Writing in the Frankfurter Rundshau, June 4, Josef Raab reported that Portugese and South African planes, fitted with special spraying devices, are being used to defoliate roadsides in order to deprive guerrillas of cover. Not only are military planes such as Dakotas being used for this but also civilian planes such as Fokkers.

On Wednesday, July 7, a press conference called by the Zambian Information Office saw a film made by an Italian team which shows the effects of herbicides on mango trees and manioc fields in Angola. Further evidence will be shown in the form of photographs from the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola) sources.

Following this confrerence a formal complaint will be made to the United Nations conference on Human Environment.

It is now plain that Portugal is escalating the chemical and biological onslaught on Angola. But who supplies the Portugese with herbicides?

There has been a dramatic increase in the value of herbicides exported from America to Portugal—from$57,330 in the whole of 1969 to $227,320 in the first 11 months of 1970. The main American companies involved include Dow Chemical and Monsanto.

## Cape Verde

Amilcar Cabral, a leader of the independence movement in Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde has been trying to focus international attention on the drought in the Cape Verde islands. It is estimated that unless there is aid half of the population of 250,000 persons will starve to death. The Portugese colonialists who claim Cape Verde as an "overseas province" are "simply using the opportunity (of the drought) to wipe out the resistance fighters."

Portugal has also repeatedly attacked Senegal, on the northern border of Guinea. A protest, listing dates, villages attacked, and naming those killed and injured by the Portugese soldiers, was filed with the United Nations. In Zambia three platoons of Portugese troops from bordering Angola killed a border policeman and attacked a bus before they were chased back across the border.

Meanwhile, NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was meeting in Lisbon, Portugal. Purportedly their main "off the record" talks were about how to contain the growing liberation movements in southern Africa. The discussions had to be secret since the official sphere of the 15-nation alliance extends only as far south as the Tropic of Cancer. (This excludes all of the Portugese controlled territories as well as white-dominated Rhodesia, South Africa and Southwest Africa (Namibia).)

However, the fascist Portugese government was unable even to keep the lid on at home for the NATO meeting. Coinciding with the opening session of the meetings in Lisbon all of Portugal's international tele-communications were cut off for twelve hours by a blast.

On June 10 the *New York Times* carried two full-page ads in its business section paid for by the Portugese government. One page was headlined "Portugal's Educational Revolution" and the other "Angola Ten Years Later". The dictatorship advertised that "equality of opportunity" for everyone to "his (sic - not her?) right to education" was the philosophy behind Portugese education. The second page says that in Angola all industries are developing at "remarkable rate". The racist, sexist, and fascist dictatorship in Lisbon hopes to lure a million "new" whites to its African territories within ten years.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# THIRD WORLD

## Women in Guinea-Bissau

For almost eight years, African guerrillas in Guinea-Bissau have been waging a highly successful war against Portuguese colonial domination. The guerrilla fighters of PAIGC (the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands) now control and administer close to four-fifths of the territory and more than half the population of this minute colony — against a Portuguese army proportionately larger than the peak number of U.S. forces in Vietnam, supplied with modern weapons through NATO.

At a village meeting, a woman, a member of the village committee for one of the villages spoke:

"During the colonial period, if a woman's husband failed to pay his taxes, the Portuguese would punish the wife just the same as him. The woman never passed before any court. She was guilty because her husband was guilty.

"Women were made to do forced labor on the roads and to clean houses for the Portuguese. I myself was in prison for several months. And the Portuguese showed so little consideration for African women that I was thrown into the same prison cell with a group of men.

"Women never received any dignity. We never had the chance to instruct our children and everything was very expensive. And we would never dare to pose our problems to the Portuguese.

"But now the party struggles for social and cultural improvement for Guinean women and we feel no qualms when we have problems, to pose to the party, because it is the fruit of our revolutionary labor."

The woman turns and looks directly at me for the first time since she began speaking. "I ask all that is in the power of women's organizations in your country that they send us their aid."

PAIGC's address is PAIGC' Boite Postale 298, Conakry, Republic of Guinea, Africa.

Any expressions of support from women in this country will be much appreciated.

## Zambia, Tanzania

Portugal's blockade of products being shipped to the African country of Zambia has ended in failure. When a ship loaded with maize (a food vital to Zambia) was recently kept from landing at a Mozambique port it proceeded to dock in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. About 200 trucks with trailers picked up the maize and hauled it overland to Zambia. Portugal has finally reopened the Mazambique port of Beira to Zambian cargo.

But Portugal is continuing to attempt to stay in Africa by the only means at its disposal--armed repression. Six 1400-ton warships are being constructed for this purpose -three each in West Germany and Spain. The Portugese ministry of overseas territories announced that they plan to spend $4 million over the next five years for construction of jails and prisons in Angola. Meanwhile, the United Nations has called on Portugal to " cease forthwith" all use of chemical-biological warfare in Angola and the other "Portugese" territories.

Since early in 1970 the Portugese colonialists have dropped tons of herbicides and defoliants on liberated areas, destroying 2/3 of the crops and killing hundreds of people. These chemicals come from the U.S. as does the napalm that the Portugese use so liberally.

In Mozambique, the Liberation Front (FRELINO) has stated that within ten years the Portugese will be kicked out of their country (Mozambique, along with Angola and Guinea-Bissau are the "Portugese territories" in Africa.) FRELIMO felt able to make this prediction even though they have only 12,000 persons under arms and there 60.000 Portugese troops and two South African battalions fighting against them.

In the liberated areas of Mozambique it is the job of many of the youths to attend liberation schools where a seven-year course has been compressed into four years. After they complete their education they must return to the home regions to educate the people there.(one of the results of colonialism in Mozambique is 95-98% illiteracy.) The course includes history, geography of Mozambique, general science, English, Portugese, and physical education (stressing swimming-which is a necessity as fighters often have to cross rivers to engage the enemy.)

In Zimbabwe (Rhodesia to the imperialists,) an estimated 50,000 men and women are being held in concentration camps. Over 100 freedom fighters jailed in Salisbury (the capital) are scheduled to be executed. Zimbabwe is a country in southern Africa that has a 95% black population:to keep total white domination it broke its colialist ties with Great Britain. Despite this there are 250 British soldiers (and 4000 South African soldiers) fighting with the facist Rhodesian against the Zimbabwe people.

Uplifting news is that the Tanzam railroad, under construction between Tanzania and Zambia, may be completed a year ahead of schedule. The railroad is being financed by the People's Republic of China, and Chinese technicians work beside local workers on the project.

Also in Tanzania, a bill has been enacted that will expropriate all rented houses from landlords who own more than three buildings worth over $12,000. In announcing the new law, President Julius Nyerere said "We are eradicating exploitation so that all people start living by their own sweat, so that we advance to a stage when our country will deserve the name of a working people's state, where exploiters and exploited do not exist."


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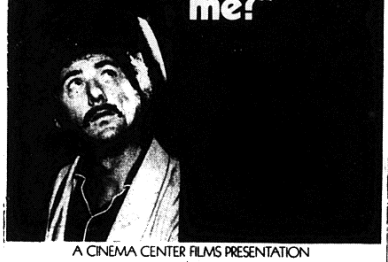

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*JOB INTERVIEW, TAKE ONE:*

—Him: *On this job, I need someone young enough to be friends with the kids who wash the cars, but old enough to keep them in line. You see what I mean?*

—Me: *You mean I'd be a sort of labor boss?*

—Him: *Well, I don't know if I'd put it that way. We're all part of a team here, you see. We give a bonus each week to the kid who gives the best service to our car wash customers. Teamwork and spirit, that's what we're developing.*

*JOB INTERVIEW, TAKE TWO:*

—Her: *Now, honey, about the nitty gritty part of the job. We pay you from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. each day, and if you hustle you should be able to finish waiting on your tables in that length of time. You might try putting your hair up some cute way. Every little thing helps with the men.*

—Me: *How much could I count on making a week?*

—Her: *That's completely up to the individual gal. We only pay $1 an hour, but a gal who's got some oomph with her men customers can do all right with the tips.*

*JOB INTERVIEW, TAKE THREE:*

—Him: *I see that you've only worked at summer jobs before this, and that you haven't worked at all in the last two years.*

—Me: *I was in school full time during the last two years.*

—Him: *Well, are you going back to school in the fall? We need someone permanent in this job.*

—Me: *I've quit school now, and could even show you a dean's statement to that effect.*

—Him: *I'll be honest with you. I think you're over-qualified for this job, even though you say you're very interested in it. Most kids we get in for this kind of job don't have any college at all. You're really cut out for a management position, but thanks anyway for applying.*

* * *

It's summer again, and as usual, it's awfully hard to get a summer job. Thousands of young people are looking for work and as many as a hundred will line up to apply for any lousy job, even the ones paying as little as $1 an hour.

The summertime job blues are compounded this year by the depressed state of the economy. Many of the biggest employers have laid off large numbers of workers

Young people, just coming into the job market, thus find it extremely difficult to find jobs. Unemployment increased here in the last month from 6% to 7.2%. (These are official figures, but an employee at the Missouri State Employment Service told me that the figures were understated by *at least ½.).*

Young people are expected to be in school at least through several years of college. The economy depends on this to prevent a glutting of the labor market. Only when the economy is in a boom period are youth encouraged to seek employment. During these times (like the middle sixties) jobs are plentiful at all levels. But the more common situation is that we are encouraged to stay in school studying things that we find generally irrelevant and meaningless, so that we won't enter the labor market and send umemployment figures soaring.

Even in recession and depression times, though, what's meaningless to us is not so meaningless to the large corporations, foundations, and government agencies that fund the universities and colleges we attend. Our education is seen as vital training to provide them with a skilled blue and white collar work force. The only problem with this strategy is that keeping young people in school to reduce unemployment reaches its limits during periods of recession and depression, because many fewer jobs are available for high school, trade school, and college graduates. The point is not that they won't have us in their system, *but that they'll have us when they need us.*

So now, in the summer of '71, young people are beginning to know what it means to be part of a marginal work force — something that blacks, women, and other minorities have understood for a long time, and have borne the brunt of to a far greater extent than young people. A look at national statistics (Bureau of Labor) shows that youth is on the fringes of the labor force. While national unemployment stood at 6% in May, approcimately 11% of those ages 16-24 were unemployed, with those 16-17 suffering nearly 16% unemployment. In St. Louis, it is estimated that in the age bracket 16-24 nearly 12% are unemployed.

But statistics also show that women have 2-3% higher unemployment in all age brackets, and this doesn't even include the many women who have given up looking for work or who have found that after paying for babysitters or day care, working doesn't pay. In addition, national black unemployment is comparable to that of youth, and black youth in St. Louis suffer from an unemployment rate estimated at 35%.

Moreover, current high unemployment among young people is partly seasonal. By fall, youth unemployment will have declined appreciably. This is not the case with laid-off workers over forty who haven't been casually looking for jobs for two weeks, but who have been turned down by every company in town for two years and have families to support. Nor is it the case with women and black people, who are permanently locked into the ranks of the jobless. And not only do blacks and women carry the largest burden of the fluctuating job market, but they also get the shittiest jobs. They, too, often look for work for 3-5 months and have to kiss some personnel manager's ass to get jobs, but the jobs they get don't begin to measure up to those of the white male high school and college graduate either in pay or interest.

*Young people are not oppressed simply because they can't find jobs or "good jobs." If all youth want is more jobs, then the youth movement is no better than reformist groups like the NAACP or NOW (National Organization for Women): they are a part of the system, internalizing the system's values and seeking only to improve their own lot and promote their own self interest. If youth want more jobs that don't demand changing life styles (i.e. cutting hair and dressing straight) or kissing ass, this is little better, for it is still a goal that seeks privilege rather than change — a goal that the system is perfectly able to accomodate. What must be questioned is the kind of work that people are able to do in our society and in our economic system — does it meet people's needs? Are its products beneficial and necessary? Who does it profit? Who controls what is produced, how it is produced, and how much it costs? Is meaningful work available for all who want to work, all the time?*

Current unemployment problems do not indicate that capitalism is about to collapse. If we sit around and wait for the system to die of its own internal contradictions, we will probably wait forever. Therefore just because an individual cannot find work doesn't mean that his or her oppression is going to lead him or her to a revolutionary position. Only when young people see their own oppression as a result of a system that is unresponsive and oppressive to many people can we begin to overcome that oppression. We must struggle to establish an economic system that not only guarantees everyone a job, but that also assures that people will control production, determine what will be produced, and decide how profits are to be used for the common good.

# jobs –

# . . count me out

Outlaws,

Ya' been lookin' for a job? Well, me too! It's pretty ugly work this job hunting business. There's not many jobs to be had and an awful lot of people want anything they can get. Plus, it's really a drag to haul your ass all over the city lookin' for one lousy job.

Buy the Sunday Post-Dispatch and see what strikes your fancy. Hustle out early Monday morning to the few that may look half way decent and find at least 25 other people applying for the same job. Next, you fill out what might be your fiftieth application form (they're all the same) – it's really tedious. Then comes the height of all this bullshit – the personnel manager. I must say that almost every one of these guys I've met is really a pig, but, despite this, you've really got to kiss his ass.

Well, for about two months now I've been on this trip. I guess when your hair's a little long and there are 25 people to compete with that we have become the new "niggers" of the job market. "Don't call us, we'll call you," they say. "But sir, I really need a job, and I'm willing to work hard." Then they say, "Well, I've got to interview some more people and I'll maybe give you a call in a few days." – "Well, you can just go to hell!" I feel like saying.

I seem to have a lot of friends in the same boat that I'm in. It's pretty frustrating, and there isn't much we can do about it, since we gotta get some bread somehow. They're telling us that there's over six percent unemployment. If you're young, it seems like it's closer to sixty percent. Anyway, it seems to be a habit of theirs to lie to us about a lot of things.

The fact remains, however, that I still like to eat. Can't get food stamps 'cause I live with someone who isn't legally related to me. (They wanted to stop college students from ripping off the government). Can't get unemployment unless you've been layed off. What's left? – hit the streets; rip off food and little things you need from stores, panhandle.

Some people start trying to get temporary employment. Have you ever seen a Willing and Able ad (a temporary employment service in the Delmar Loop area) in the Post? They read something like, "We have an abundance of cheap student labor." Ya get about $2 per hour for a job that should pay $3.50 or $4. Some people if they're lucky get a job for $1.65 an hour or some other rip-off wage. Some of us don't get anything and we're pissed.

You'll find us on the streets. There ain't much more to do here in the city than kind of hang around waitin' for something to happen. Sometimes it does, sometimes not. Lots of dope and sometimes a beer cause it's really hot. They had a riot in Albuquerque a few weeks ago. The scene there probably wasn't much different than it is here. Pigs are starting to hassle us and we don't have anywhere else to go so we have to defend all that we've got.

I always hear them telling people like me that we've got to work in the system. I've got news for them: they won't even let us in the damn thing. There are thousands of us coming out of their high schools and colleges every year and there just aren't places for us in this society. We might just be in the process of starting our own.

–The Masked Marauder

Every Eight Minutes

New York (LNS) -- According to U.S. Department of Labor statistics, every 8 minutes 1 person will be killed on the job, 148 workers will be seriously disabled, and 500 workers will be hurt.

Every day 55 workers die, 8500 are disabled and more than 27,000 are hurt.

Every year 15,000 workers are killed on the job, more than 2 million are disabled by occupational accidents, over 1/2 million are disabled by occupational disease and more than 7 million are hurt.

And, finally, the Labor Department predicts 3 out of every 4 young men and women who enter the job market in 1971 will be disabled before they retire.

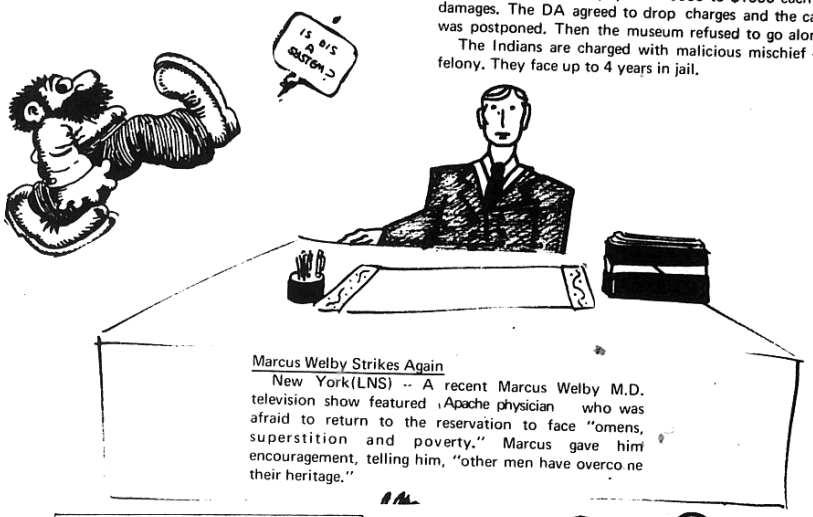
Museum presses Charges Against Indians

New York(LNS) -- The American Museum of Natural History is refusing to drop charges against the six Indians accused of spraying "Return Alcatraz" with red paint on a statue in front of the museum.

The statue, as Gus Grey Mountain, one of the six accused, described it, "is of Teddy Roosevelt on a horse with an Indian and a Black man at his feet, clinging to him, the Black man's head lowered in submission. That statue is an insult to us – it shouldn't be there."

At first the museum decided to drop charges if the accused people would pay from $600 to $1000 each in damages. The DA agreed to drop charges and the case was postponed. Then the museum refused to go along.

The Indians are charged with malicious mischief - a felony. They face up to 4 years in jail.




Marcus Welby Strikes Again

New York(LNS) -- A recent Marcus Welby M.D. television show featured a Apache physician who was afraid to return to the reservation to face "omens, superstition and poverty." Marcus gave him encouragement, telling him, "other men have overcome their heritage."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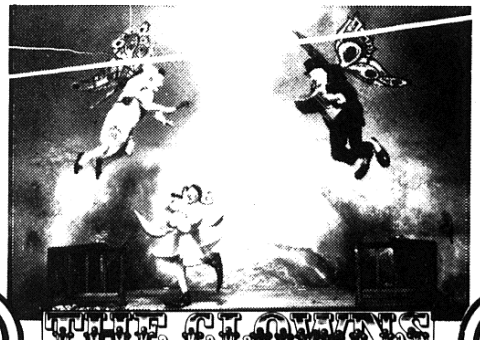

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# RUNNING AWAY or now what?

*The following article is about how to survive if you run away from home, and its very harsh. There was disagreement on the Outlaw staff as to whether or not we should print it. We felt that it might be taken as blanket approval of running away, which, while necessary for some of us, can result in our either being super ripped off – or becoming very hard tough persons - people who'd rip off their best friend.*

*Well, for better or for worse, people run away, so here's the article. But an admonition: your pyschological survival is as important as your physical survival. In a world where people are so separated from each other, staying at home or running away can make you really crazy. Both are rough - you've got to make a choice, knowing that.*

*Wish there could be an optimistic way to end this. But there's no easy or glib answer. Hope it doesn't sound rhetorical when we say the only thing we can: that we need a change so deep that it touches the very roots of our personal and social structures. Only then, when this change has begun, will the choices start to be easier.*

You have to get out. You're gonna split home. OK, but why? If you just want to frighten your folks back to their senses, you need stay away only a few days. Then visit a runaway agency ( like Y.E.S. in St. Louis ), and tell them you want to " work things out " and they'll take good care of you from there.

Splitting with the intention of staying on your own is a lot more difficult than doing a temporary number. If you get busted for delinquency, you are ' returned' to your parents - frustrating if you're really trying to split. The serious runaway has the usual problems of survival - food,shelter, and friends - to worry about about as well as staying unidentified - in effect going underground. Its not easy.

### LEAVING

To succeed,you'll need a good flexible plan. Think out everything you can in advance, and don't act on the spur of the moment from being pissed off at the home scene. A plan will make the real last minute decisions a lot easier to handle.

It's best to create as long an information/time gap as you can when leaving. For instance, leave town instead of going to school in the morning. If your school doesn't check up on abscences the day they occur,you'll have an eight hour head start. The same method can be applied to "going" to such events as parties,concerts,plays, sleeping over at a friends house, etc. Just don't act suspicious and don't take too much stuff.

### WHAT TO TAKE AND WHAT NOT TO TAKE

Don't take the car - an easy method of being identified and hence busted for delinquency and possibly theft. Don't take the TV,stereo, thirteen changes of clothes, or a thousand masked marvel comic books,either. Parents become suspicous when they discover their kid taking three suitcases to school.Same thing when they walk in to an empty bedroom. If you must take a lot of bulky things, remove them over a period of time, storing them at a friends house, your school locker, or in one of the 25 cents a day lockers at bus or train terminals. If your folks question you about the whereabouts of your stuff, say it's at a friends, or it's being repaired.

### SCHOOL

Plenty of people make it just fine without a highschool degree. With the recession that's going on, everybody has a hard time getting a job, and despite propaganda to the contrary, it isn't that much harder without a degree. Women who have PHDs are always asked if they can type at job interviews. I wound up proof reading the New York City telephone book for bread once - everyone else at my table had been through college and they were doing the same shit as me, a tenth grade dropout. High school generally is not an educational experience but a training for a repressive society. You learn to take shit and not to talk-backandto passively be bored. If you drop out, maybe you can truly educate yourself - after you've gotten the stuff of survival together, spend a few hours a day in the library reading up on what you want to know about. Or drop by some major university and pick up one of their catalogs. Circle the courses you'd like to take. Go to the classes. There is a good chance you won't even be noticed, but if you are or you'd rather be up front, just tell the professor , listen, I haven 't finished high school or anything but I'd really like to take your class, not for grades or credit or anything, but to learn.If the ' proffessor tells you no, he or she doesn't have anything to teach you.

There are also free schools in just about every major city. In St. Louis, there is People's School.

If you still want a diploma, however, remember you don't have to spend eight hours a day getting it. Those over seventeen and out of school for a year or more can take the GED, a high school equivalency exam that, when passed, enables you to enjoy all the 'advantages' society lays on high school grades.

### MONEY

Many things you need to stay alive with you can get for free (keep readin') but unfortunately you will need some bread. If you have a savings account or piggybank, now's the time to use it. If your parents are careless with their money and have it to spare and are pretty piggy, you might rip them off. (But beware - you want to be INDEPENDENT of your parents. And no matter what you say, you won't feel truly independent til you stop taking money from your parents. Money means control! - and there's no denying it.) If you have friends who have a bunch of money and want to give you some, as sometimes happens, take them up on it. Otherwise -----

Well, you can always make bread selling the local underground paper. Usually you get to keep about ten cents a copy. You can really sell alot if you hustle your ass - go to a shopping center or a business section of town a couple of hours a day and really talk well. It sounds difficult but you can easily get rid of fifty papers in two and a half hours at any busy place if you work at it, and that's five dollars. Plus of course you're always spreading the word.

Panhandling is another trip runaways often get into and it's usually a bummer, BECAUSE THEY DO NOT HUSTLE THE RIGHT PEOPLE. DON'T HUSTLE IN THE HIP AREA The people there are your brothers and sisters and they're in the same boat as you -no money and no way of getting any except shit work. It's unfair to put them thru changes. Instead, visit the airport or wealthier areas, as listed above.

There are lots of temporary agencies around that are pretty hip, like Willing and Able. The deal is generally that you pay them a fee for which you and your services are listed with them, and they call you if a job you can do turns up.

Often you can just walk into a place and ask - say you're willing to work temporaily and you'll get a job. This works suprisingly often and especially at cafes and inns in out of the way places, like desert cafes in Arizona and eastern California

### IDENTIFICATION

Or,get yourself a fake diploma. You'll probably need a set of fake IDs anyway, unless you look really old and/or different from the way your parents last saw you. (i.e.; disguised - hair cut, dyed, whatever. ) The main reason to have new IDs is to avoid getting busted for delinquency if you are stopped by the police, or applying for a job, etc. But DO IT RIGHT, or you can get busted for misrepresentation and forgery. Over 18 ID makes you exempt from curfew and able to legally live away from home, but also makes you subject to heavier penalties in case you are busted for something. It might be wise to have a name, address and phone number of a couple willing to be your ' parents ' occasionally during emergencies.

As to specifics: walk into the social security office, fill out the forms with your new name and background, and either pick it up there or have it mailed to you. It can't be used as an ID but it's neccesary for a job or driver's liscense. A driver's liscense is a good ID. Just pass the test, and have your name addressand money for the fee, and your phony social security number ready. A library card is no hassle. You must prove you're an area resident, so mail yourself a letter and present it at the library when you get your card.

If you "just turned eighteen" and need a draft card, go in and apply at the local board, have it sent to your real or fake address (depending on whether or not you prefer being located). If you don't file within ten days of you supposed birthday, you probably won't get hassled. But remember the farther away from nineteen you are the farther away from being hassled.

There are lots of places you can mail away to for false birth or death certificates, driver's liscenses, diplomas, etc. Write your own name into them, xerox, and use for ID.

### FOOD

Too many of us still keep our plastic eating styles when we leave our plastic homes. We panhandle just enough for a piece of pizza or a piece of fried chicken - pure shit, and expensive too in terms of nutritive value and fillingness for money spent. And you probably won't have money to spare.

In general, the less refined a food is, the cheaper and healthier it is "Instant" crap is really poisonous and high priced. And so are sodas. Spend what money you have on whole grain breads , fruits and vegetables, and nuts. YOU NEED PROTEIN: it's in nuts, cheese milk,eggs,soybeans, and meat. Cheese is probably the best choice here til you get settled - many types don't need refrigeration ( even tho you buy them refrigerated ), it's good on bread with no further preparation, it's healthy, good tasting, and easy to rip off. Some of this might seem wierd to you, and you might miss devil dogs and cokes for awhile. BUT, you are what you eat, as they say. and the ingredients in that stuff isn't very good fuel for you. And a runaway really needs to be alert or she'll get ripped off one way or another.

### CLOTHES

Wear your clothes til they're dirty,and only then wash them, at a friends house or a laundromat. Maybe you can talk someone into letting you throw your jeans into their washer there for free. And unbelievable as it seems, you really can get along on three or four changes of clothes. You can always get more either from a free store or by------ RIPPING OFF

## RIPPING OFF

Magazines and books are best carried out openly.. Watch the way people hold things that they own and hold the books that way. Other methods: ask the people in the store, if they look a little hip, if its alright for you to rip something off. Often they'll say its okay. Exchange price tags on things. Go in with a baby in a carriage and fill up the pouch on it with stuff. Take out one or two things at the checkout counter and pay for only those.

Be alert to the devices that the store has. Altho these are often paper tigers (i.e., cameras that move around and flash a red light and don't do anything else). You should check it out. Some places really do have closed circuit TV that they watch; other places have electrical price tags on clothes that go off if you walk out the door. Mirrors, used almost universally, are not usually being looked in, but are there to scare you. There are always blind spots in them anyway.

Sometimes you can go with a friend and he or she can do a diversionary tactic - knocking over the oranges while you stock up on everything else.

Again, be careful who you rip off from. You don't want to do it from people who are on the same side as you , or even somewhat close to that side (people who aren't rip-offs, or community oriented groups). Be cool and be aware.

There are lots of reasons to rip off. First, because you need whatever it tis; Second, because certain stores should be stolen from all you can. Third, because in trying to deal with pigs, - we have to come face to face with the biggest policeman of them all - the one they've trained into us from our earliest hour. Liberating goods is an act of self - liberation, or should be - it teaches you not to be afraid of the system.

The whole trip about stealing is that you really believe things should be free. This attitude should be, entrenched in your actions. Don't act guilty or act weird or hectic. Be very smooth, no jerky moves. Sisters dress up very straight, and carry a huge purse. Guys can slip stuff down the front and back of their pants, and can also get away with filling a brown paper sack, the kind they have near the fruits and vegetables, with stuff. Or take your own black crayon and mark your own price. Buy a quart of milk or a dozen eggs, something bulky. If the checkout girl should ask about your bag just say, a little surprisedd very casually, "Oh, that's mine."

## SHELTER

Temporary shelter is not too hard to find. Check with a community switchboard, if one exists, or at the local underground paper or radio station. Stay clear of Runaway houses unless you want to 'go home. Jesus freek places are often cool, altho they will sometimes preach pretty heavy.

Summers you can camp out in parks, forest preserves, on beaches City park benches are okay, but sinking pretty low. Women are leaving themselves susceptible to rape.

If you have money, it's cool to get an apartment It makes you feel truly independent (and you are) and it's less easy to get busted because you need not always hang out. You have to be over twenty-one to sign a lease, so be prepared to lie, and/or have an idea. If a bunch of you share a place, it's not too expensive.

## TRANSPORTATION

Hitchiking is always good (see recent Outlaw for "The Organic Traveler"), and doing a hobo number on trains is alright, if somewhat uncomfortable. You can pretty generally get away with putting in a few cents or nickel instead of the full fare on buses. On subways, duck under the turnstile, put two people thru on one token, use a slug (Jamaican half-penny works) instead of a token, or walk in the exit gate. Also a no. 15 brass washer with the hole taped works as a dime in alot of machines and old pay phones. It's fun! It's easy! It's easy AND fun!

## COMMUNICATION

It's wise to cut off all communication with friends at home who are likely to be pressured about you until things have cooled down Don't tell anyone where you're staying if the police are looking for you.

Communications with your parents can be through personals in classified ads (which makes your running away something right out of a television series) letters, quick phone calls (warning - may be traumatic) and telegrams. If your parents are set on finding you, take precautions against phone and postmark traces.

## THE LAW

People under age (18 in most states) will be looked for the hardest in the city and community they split from. If the kid is under 16, they'll probably look a bit harder. If you remain underground until you've reached legal age, then you're free of any legal hassle for juvenile delinquency.

When you're reported delinquent, an APB (all points bulletin) is broadcast over the police radio channel with your complete description. The APB may be out in one state, the whole region, or the entire country.

To check if there's an APB out, call the police station. Just be sure to have a good reason in case they ask why you're calling.

If htere is one, dye and/or cut your hair, discard the clothes you were last seen in and any your parents know you took with you, wear a style of clothing different from the type you wore at home, get rid of prominent identification factors (like braces on a seventeen-year-old) and do whatever else possible to deep from matching your pictures and descriptions.

Remember - anyone that can be proven to have "harbored" a runaway can be given FIVE YEARS for contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The rap is hard to prove, but watch out. . . some friends may wind up in jail.

And watch our for dope and other illegal stuff. Get busted and there's a good chance you'll get found out. And THAT'S a bummer.

The best strategy is to split town when you leave. The reasons for this are that in a strange town, people won't know you and thus the police won't know you; your name and description will be one on a list of hundreds of out of town runaways; there may not be an APB out on you in that state. It's harder to dind someone a city where they have no known friends or hangouts than within one isolated hometown community. Stay away from any place where you might be expected to go. The best place to hide yourself is usually a large city with a big freak community.

## SOME CAUTIONARY NOTES

Running away is not easy.

Women have it difficult. All of us are taught hat the only way we can find fulfillment is through a man; that to look pretty and sexy is very important. Add that to the terror and longliness of being alone in a big city - and many of us will buy a place to stay and a little bit of warmthand "friendliness" in the bed of some guy who, after all, isn't too bad looking. . . And it's easy to fool ourselves that we kind of love him. . . Listen, sister, speaking from experience, guys view the sexual act a lot differenlty than you do. He's not interested in your head, your problems, or where you're at. He wants a good fuck, and a fresh piece from the suburbs is always a special challenge. You may say you're into hedonism or "free love" - that you enjoy making someone else feel good - well, that's cool, if it works both ways. But the idea of "sexual liberation" for the woman means she is not so much free to fuck as free to get fucked over. Most street men don't give a damn about if it feels good for you, or if you get pregnant, or catch the clap. If you fuck freely, dig the fact that all most of those guys want is a cunt - any old cunt - and not you. Dig the fact that they're not making any commitment to like you, or anything except for the night. Dig the fact that they're in complete control of the situation and even if they decide to "keep" you around, THEY have the power to throw you out. It's best, if infinitelymore difficult, to get yourself together, get a job, even, and your own place. You've got to find out who you are first, and love yourself, before you can truly love someone else. THERE IS NO ONE PERSON, MAN OR WOMAN, WHO CAN COME ALONG AND MAKE IT ALL RIGHT.

We all come out of a very sick culture. and even if we leave with only one change of clothes and a sleeping bag, we carry a lot of excess baggage from that culture in our heads. Everywhere white kids are droppingout and trying to create a new, healthy, culture, but they meet resistances all along the way, simply because the sickness of the old culture has such a grip on them. It is frightening but true that a woman who "drops out" will find herself cooking brown rice in a commune in New Mexico instead of a Betty Crocker cake mix in Scarsdale. Guys who think they are escaping all that their parents were treat women the same way. Guys who talk about love and peace are still into conquests and proving their masculinity - collecting fucks likescalps on a belt, in the best lockerroom tradition. And it's hard for women to trust other women, to see sisters as sisters and not as competition. It's hard to believe that other women can be as interesting or worth getting to know as men, when all our lives we have been taught The Man will come along and we'll live happily ever after. The power of this whole male-female trip is SO strong.

If you can make it, if you survive, it will eventually get easier. You'll build a circle of true friends - trustworthy, non-ripoff artist, brothers and sisters. You'll have a place to stay, a community to belong to, and good food to put in your belly.

# U.S.A.F. : Racist

A rebellion of black airmen and members of the Women's Air Force (WAF's) at Chanute Air Force Base near Champaign, Illinois, has blown the issue of racism there wide open. The rebellion, which began three weeks ago, started over policies of the Airmen's Club on base, but is also related to the jailing of Bill Roundtree, a black organizer for the American Servicemen's Union.

The rebellion was sparked by an incident in the Airmen's Club. Several black airmen took over musical instruments from an all-white band because they felt that the music was racist, and because the Club never had entertainment for the black airmen and WAF's. Whites began to throw bottles, and a fight started when the blacks defended themselves.

When Air police arrived, the blacks were able to get away without any busts. This happened on a Friday night. On Saturday night the black airmen took action again. In groups from 10 to 40 they went into barracks and smashed things up a bit. When white airmen protested, they pointed out that the property they were destroying didn't belong to white airmen, but to the government.

Open rebellion at the base began just several days after Bill Roundtree, a black American Servicemen's Union organizer, was jailed on base. Roundtree's arrest came as he was leaving a demonstration outside the Champaign, Illinois, city jail. The demonstration was in support of Bobby Rush, a Black Panther who was being arraigned that day on a weapons charge stemming from attacks made on him and two other Panthers as they were speaking at a rally in Champaign two years ago.

When he left the Rush demonstration, Roundtree was arrested on a "John Doe" warrant. The warrant charged him with battery in March of this year while he was marching in support of the Black United Front of Cairo.

When the civilian police arrested Roundtree, he was jailed on the battery charges. After supporters in Champaign bailed him out, the Air Force police jumped in and put a hold on him. He is now in the Chanute camp and faces court-martial charges of "desertion." He has always been out of favor with the brass, because he has been a prominent participant in black demonstrations in Champaign and Cairo, Illinois. Also, he and others in the American Serivcemen's Union (ASU) organized a successful mess hall boycott last September. After the boycott, the brass jailed Roundtree and another ASU organizer, George Seimer, and tried to hold them on phony charges for leading and organizing the action.

The organization of black airmen and WAF's at Chanute says that the blame for recent incidents on base lies not with any enlisted man on the base, but with the racist brass and the racists in the off-base town of Rantoul.

# Sartre Indicted

The recent indictment of Jean Paul Sartre for "libeling the police" is the latest if a growing number of government attacks on the French opposition press.

The indictment was based on the fact that he is the legally responsible editor of two leftist weeklies, the Maoist Cause du Peuple and the cultural revolutionary Tout, both of which have published strong statements denouncing police brutality.

Sartre's indictment names several specific articles published in Cause du Peuple, one of which appeared in May:

"We are the country of tortures in the police stations (broken eardrums, fractured skulls, and so on). We are also the country of murder--camouflaged in the police stations official and legal in the factories," referring to France's two million industrial accidents per year.

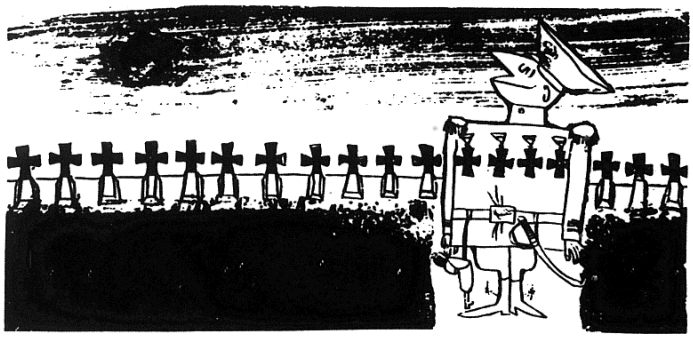
Cause du Peuple cites the mysterious death of a worker named Augier in a Chambery police station in December 1968 while he was in the hands of the Clermond-Ferrant police.

Sartre set himself for the indictment by assuming official editorship of the Cause du Peuple after its previous editors, Le Dantec and Le Bris, had been imprisoned under the terms of a 1936 law banning armed groups. The basis of the accusation was that the two editors were really trying to reconstitute La Gauche Proletarien, a banned revolutionary group whose leader Alain Geismar, is now in jail. Sartre replaced the jailed editors to see if his reputation would thwart the government's efforts to destroy the paper by repeated seizures and arrests. The seizures continued for a time, but Sartre finally won the case in court.

Just before Sarte's indictment became public, a Paris court slapped a series of fines on Jean-Edouard Hallier, editor of the free-style leftist monthly Idiot International, as well as two of its contributors: the young singer Dominique Grange and sociology professor Gilbert Mury. The accusations: "apology for looting incitement to murder, insults against the police," and so on.

Dominique Grange got in trouble for an article explaining her latest revolutionary songs which have been widely circulated on a home-brew label. Mury's writings focused on the miserable conditions of the shanty towns where foreign workers have to live in France and the high accident rate, asserting that "there is no justice for the poor without violence of the poor."

# FAR FRAGGING OUT



When the history of the Vietnam war is written, an integral part of the ending must be this article by Col. Robert Heinl Jr. Col. Heinl writes in the June 7 issue of the Armed Forces Journal:

"The morale, discipline and battleworthiness of the U'S' armed forces are lower and worse than in any time in this century and possibly in the history of the U'S'

By every conceivable indicator, our army that now remains in Vietnam is in a state of approaching collapse, with individual units avoiding or having refused combat, murdering their officers and noncommissioned officers, drug-ridden, and dispirited where not near-mutinous.

"They have set up separate companies," writes an American soldier from Cu Chi, quoted in the New York Times, "for men who refuse to go out into the field. It is no big thing to refuse to go. If a man is ordered to go to such and such a place he no longer goes through the hassle of refusing; he just packs his shirt and goes to visit some buddies at another base camp.

Operations have become incredubly ragtag. Many guys don't even put on their uniforms any more...The American garrisons on the larger bases are virtually disarmed. The lifers have taken our weapons from us and put them under lock and key...There have also been quite a few frag incidents in the battalion."

Can all this really be typical or even truthful?

Unfortunately the answer is yes.

"Frag incidents" or just "fragging" is current soldier slang in Vietnam for the murder of strict, unpopular, or just aggressive officers and NCO's. With extreme reluctance (after a young West Pointer from Senator Mike Mansfield's Montana was fragged in his sleep) the Pentagon has now disclosed that fraggings in 1970 (209) have more than doubled those of the previous year (96).

Word of the deaths of officers will bring cheers at troop movies or in bivouacs of certain units.

In one such – the morale-plagued Americal – fraggings have been authoritatively estimated to be running about one a week.

Bounties, raised by common subscription in amounts running anywhere from $50 to $1000, have been widely reported put on the heads of leaders whom the privates and Sp4s want torub out.

Shortly after the costly assault on Hamburger Hill in mid-1969, the GI underground newspaper in Vietnam, "GI Says", publicly offered a $10,000 bounty on Lt. Col. Weldon Honeycutt, the officer who ordered (and led) the attack. Despite several attempts, however, Honeycutt managed to live out his tour and return State-side.

"Another Hamburger Hill," (i.e., toughly contested assault), conceded a veteran major, "is definitely out."

The issue of "combat refusal," an official euphemism for disobediance of orders to fight – the soldiers gravest crime – has only recently been again precipitated on the frontier of Laos by Troop B, 1st Cavalry's mass refusal to recapture their captain's command vehicle containing communication gear, codes and other secret operation orders.

As early as mid-1969, however, an entire company of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade publicly sat down on the battlefield. Later that year, another rifle company, from the famed 1st Air Cavalry Division, flatly refused – on CBS-TV – to advance down a dangerous trail.

"Search and evade" (meaning tacit avoidance of combat by units in the field) is now virtually a principle of war, vividly expressed by the GI phrase, "CYA (cover your ass) and get home!"

Symbolic anti-war fasts (such as the one at Pleiku where an entire medical unit led by its officers, refused Thanksgiving turkey), peace symbols, "V"-signs not for victory but for peace, booing and cursing of officers and even hapless entertainers such as Bob Hope, are unhappily commonplace.

As for drugs and race, Vietnam's problems today not only reflect but reinforce those of the Armed Forces as a whole. In April, for example, members of a Congressional investigation subcommittee reported that 10 to 15% of our troops in Vietnam are now using high-grade heroin, and that drug addiction there is "of epidemic proportions."

Only last year an Air Force major and commend pilot for Ambassador Bunker was apprehended with $8 million worth of heroin in his aircraft.

Sedition – coupled with disaffection within the ranks, and externally fomented with an audacity and intensity previously inconceivable – infests the Armed Services.

At best count, there appear to be some 144 underground newspapers published on or aimed at U.S. military bases in this country and overseas. Since 1970 the number of such sheets has increased 40% (up from 103 last fall). These journals are not mere tripe-sheets that poke soldier fun in the "Beetle Bailey" tradition at the brass and sergeants. "In Vietnam," writes the Ft. Lewis McChord Free Press, "the lifers, the Brass, are the true Enemy, not the enemy." Another West Coast sheet advises readers: "Don't desert. Go to Vietnam and kill your commanding officer."

**It seems that the spontaneous program of fragging in Vietnam has achieved a high degree of success (and the lifers told us nothing could be accomplished without organized planning). I must admit that when I saw the first incidents of fragging in Chu Lai and Phu Bai back in '68, I did not conceive of the effect that this turnabout of lifer harrassment would have in 1971.**

**In the summer of 1968, MGySgt. Nelson of H&MS-13 was shaving one morning when someone threw a grenade at his hut. Nelson was unharmed, but that afternoon he got on a plane and was never again seen in Chu Lai. The EM thought that was so neat that within two weeks every first shirt in Mag-13 had been fragged. While no one was killed and none of the tops left like Nelson did, there was noticable decrease in harrassment.**

**About the same time, the EM of a helicopter squadron from Mag-36 up in Phu Bai put up $1000 and hired a man from the 1st Air Cav to grease their first sgt. On the day before the dastardly deed was to occur the sarge found the claymore mine under his bunk and left the country in the manner of Nelson. The original plan was foiled, but the purpose was accomplished.**

**After reading Col. Heinl's article article I am convinced that fragging has got the brass running scared. It may be a quiet, piecemeal revolution, but it's a revolution.**

**Ex - Sgt. Mike Voorhies, USMC**
**–reprinted from "Ally"**

# delmar loop :

## the birth pangs of a community

*For the past year Community Collectives, a community organization in the Delmar Loop area of University City, has been trying to organize a community center. The center would sponsor various services and programs for the people of the area. Some of these projects include a day care center, a medical clinic, a coffeehouse, a food co-op and a legal aid office. The group was organized by people in the Loop area who felt a need for services which are not provided adequately by the society in which we live. It includes working mothers and fathers, men and women on welfare, older adults, students and children living in this part of University City.*

*At first Community Collectives focused their struggle on trying to obtain a vacant apartment building at 757 Westgate, which was originally scheduled to be part of an urban renewal project until the Federal Government cut off funds for the program. Since then, the disposition of the Westgate building has been in the hands of the Land Clearance Authority of University City. Land Clearance has been trying to sell the building. During the past nine or ten months, Community Collectives talked with members of Land Clearance and wrote to HUD (Housing and Urban Development) in Washington, D.C. to explain their program, and to ask that the building be donated free to the people of the community for the planned projects.*

*From the beginnig, Land Clearance answered by saying that under the existing law there was no way they could just "give" Community Collectives the Westgate building. It seems that American society does not allow poor people and working people a chance to have a building or a piece of land for their community, which they can decide how to use. Instead, Land Clearance estimated the "fair market value" of the building at $17,250. Land Clearance told Community Collectives that they would have to raise that money and also the money necessary to rehabilitate and renovate the building. If Land Clearance could not sell the building, they planned to demolish it at a cost of $4,000.*

*Community Collectives then organized a door-to-door petition drive, asking that the building be donated free to the community for a center. They collected several hundred signatures and presented the petitions to Land Clearance. When Land Clearance ignored the petitions, the group put pressure on the Authority to at least lower the price of the building. At the present time Land Clearance and HUD is asking $3,000 for the building. However, Land Clearance is also demanding that Community Collectives show proof of having $10,000 to rehabilitate the building. Community Collectives must show possession of $13,000 before they can even sign a contract.*

*At a meeting at the University City Library in March between people from the community and Land Clearance, members of the Land Clearance board made the people promises about renting the building for $1 a month. Land Clearance also said they would write a letter to HUD, supporting a $3,000 price on the building. However, at the same time that the chairman of the Land Clearance Board was promising to write Washington, the Board's legal counsel was deciding that the plan would never work. At a second meeting, over a month later, it became clear that the Board had no intention of writing to HUD in Washington. When pressed to carry out their part of their agreement, Land Clearance first stalled, claiming that it was too late to write. Eventually they did write, and HUD did consent to sell the building at a reduced price.*

*Eventually, in fact, the whole matter was shifted from Land Clearance to HUD in Washington. HUD wrote to Community Collectives and said they were referring the proposal to their regional office in Kansas City, Mo., which had "jurisdiction over activities in University City." Shuffled between Land Clearance and HUD, Community Collectives found that local control over land and development in a neighborhood is nearly impossible.*

*While talking to city officials, Community Collectives also showed their proposal to various neighborhood organizations and to some of the larger corporations and foundations in St. Louis. The group hoped to raise some money for its programs and the cost of the Westgate building. At a meeting with the Parkview Gardens Associations, which includes property owners from the community, one of the Parkview members responded to the idea of a community center by saying that a community center is an indication of a blighted area. This racist attitude reflects the insecurity of the people who control land in the community and who may be threatened by poor people, working people and students, many of whom are black and who collectively want to build some center of activity in the community.*

*Community centers are outside the experience of white people who live in the suburbs. In fact, many people in University City would like to see the residential part of the Loop disappear, so that the city and private developers could build enterprises more profitable and stable than housing. The result of urban renewal in the area has been newer housing at higher rents, vacant lots, and unusable space such as Postal Plaza. From the increasing number of boarded up buildings in the Loop it is clear that the city and realty companies have no intention of providing decent housing that people in the Loop can afford.*

*And more recently it has become clear that the corporations of St. Louis which so control most of the area's resources and claim to be interested in community development and community programs show little concrete desire to donate resources. Community Collectives requested $5,000 from the Danforth Foundation for a medical clinic and legal aid office, but their proposal was rejected because it "was not educational enough." When programs such as a legal aid office and medical clinic are connected with building power in a local community, and when the control is not exclusively in the hands of professional doctors and lawyers, the projects lose legitimacy with a foundation. Community Collectives also approached Southwestern Bell, which employs many workers from the Loop area, about donating money for day care. Southwestern Bell sponsors experimental day care programs in four other cities but turned down the Community Collectives proposal with the excuse that their "profits were not high enough this year."*

*Community Collectives is experiencing concretely how local institutions do not really want the people of a community to control their lives. Recently, the Community Collectives Food Co-op, which is trying to provide people in the community with quality fruits and vegetables at low cost, was the victim of this repression. The co-op has been unable to find a storefront on the "Delmar Strip," in spite of the fact that storefront rental has been readily available to new businesses such as Gabby's Pizza and Street Side Records. Consequently, the Food Co-op has been distributing food from the office of Street Revival, a group of architecture students involved in community design projects. The Street Revival storefront had been donated by Land Clearance to the architecture students for their work, but when Land Clearance heard that some of the space was being shared with the Food Co-op, a program run by the people for the people, Street Revival received a letter from Land Clearance demanding that they stop using their storefront for such purposes. So it becomes clear that even when local government donates something to the people, they command control over how it is used. Local power may give something to the people when that program fits in with city hall's defintion of community progress, but not when a program reflects people's own ideas about their needs and futures.*

*Community Collectives has until August to raise the $13,000 necessary for the purchase of the building on Westgate. Meanwhile the condition of 757 Westgate deteriorates. A few months ago it was firebombed, and now the building has become a target for vandalism, creating a serious hazard to the children who play in Ackert Park because of broken glass. The group is now looking for alternative storefronts and locations for its programs, so that its projects may go on despite resistance from the system.*

*Community Collectives' application for two storefronts has already been turned down by the local realty company, Supreme Management. Supreme refused to rent to Community Collectives, and gave no reason for their decision. But in view of Community Collectives' experience with local government and foundations, it seems safe to conclude that the people who control land and whose main interest is profit see poor people, working people and students as "a bad financial risk." The system demands that groups like Community Collectives prove in advance their "security." Property owners want to make sure that the programs will continue with financial backing. They do not allow or encourage people in a community to build institutions and services for themselves.*

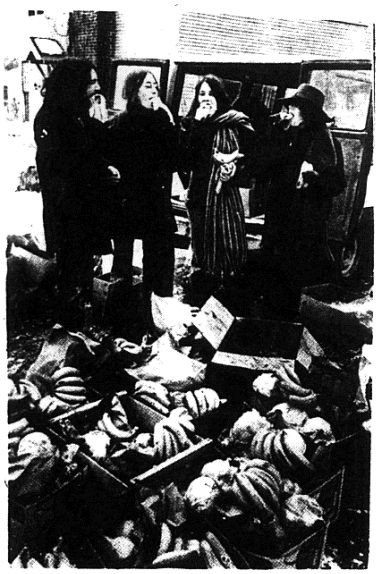
*After a year, Community Collectives has been forced to realize that the city is not interested in the Loop as a residential area, nor in the people who live there. Land Clearance, HUD, Danforth, Southwestern Bell, the local institutions with power all claim to be "community-oriented," but in reality are not. They cannot allow people to define for themselves their needs, nor will they unconditionally donate resources to carry out needed services.*

*The two Community Collectives programs now operating are:*

**The Food Co-op** – *a food collective in which members working together once a week can save more than 50% on the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables. For more information call 862-2747.*

**Summer Program for Children** – *a summer program for pre-school children, Monday through Friday mornings, 8-12 noon in Ackert Park (All Saints Church School in case of rain). The program continues until August 13th. For more information call 862-8017 or 863-59 75.*

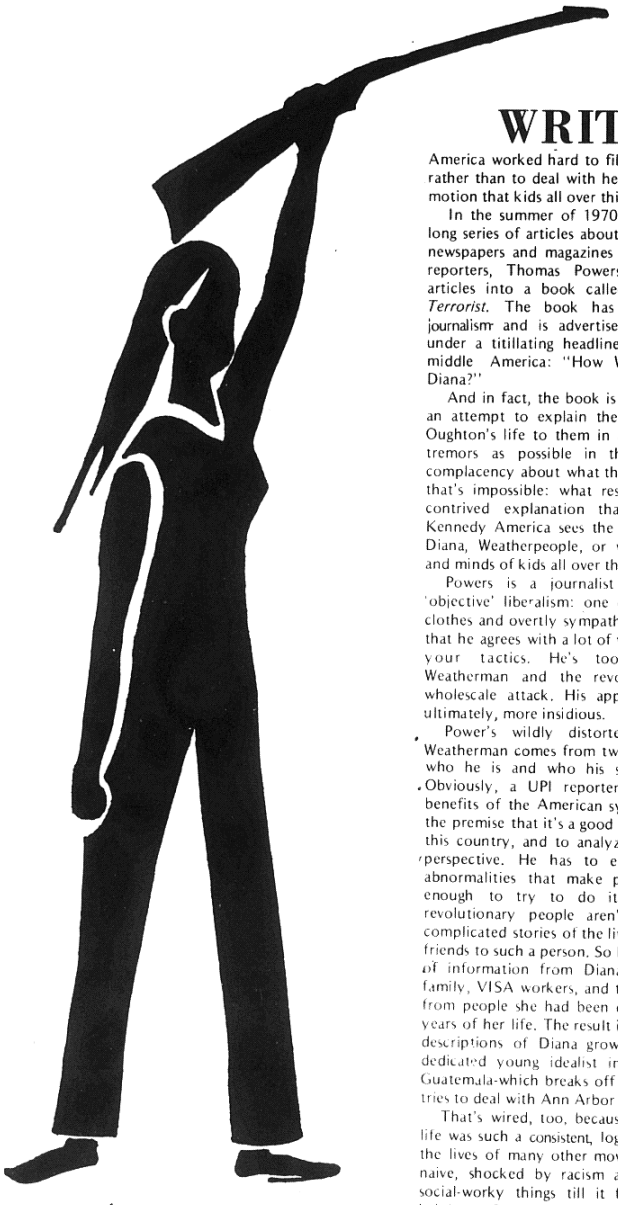
*Community Collectives' most immediate need is an office and work space out of which to organize the programs and money for the programs. If you want to help, call 863-1073, 862-8017, or 863-8763.*



Berkely USES POLICE FUNDS FOR FREE CLINIC

BERKELY (LNS)- The recently elected, more or less radical Berkely town Council has allocated $3000 to the free clinic, in spite of one Conservative's opinion that "those dirty, disease-carrying transients don't deserve it." The $3000 was taken from the $2,700,000 Police and Firemen Fund.

# DIANA:



## WRITING OFF WEATHERMAN

On March 6th, 1970, an explosion tore thru a townhouse in lower New York. Firemen and bomb squad detectives sifting thru the rubble found quantities of dynamite, blasting caps, and cheap alarm clocks drilled for wiring - and the bodies of Weatherpeople Ted Gold, Terry Robbins and Diana Oughton.

The outlines of an explanation began to take shape: the straight press screamed banner headlines about "THE BOMB FACTORY ON WEST 11th STREET." and ran feature stories explaining why rich kids become revolutionary terrorists.

From the beginning, the person the establishment picked to focus on was Diana Oughton. Her wealthy, loving family, Bryn Mawr education, and VISA experiences made her, more than the others, seem to them a symbol of a good kid gone bad: a bright young woman with a strong social consicence who you would have expected to work hard for change thru legal channels. But she had died making bombs and the journalists who reflect the thinking of corporate America worked hard to file her away as an aberration, rather than to deal with her life and changes as part of a motion that kids all over this country are going thru.

In the summer of 1970, two UPI reporters wrote a long series of articles about Diana's life that appeared in newspapers and magazines across America. One of the reporters, Thomas Powers, has since expanded the articles into a book called *Diana: The Making of a Terrorist*. The book has won a Pulitzer Prize for journalism and is advertised in the New York Times under a titillating headline question to the parents of middle America: "How Well Do You Know YOUR Diana?"

And in fact, the book is written for our parents. It's an attempt to explain the meaning and end of Diana Oughton's life to them in a way that will cause as few tremors as possible in their ever-shakier facade of complacency about what their kids are doing. Of course, that's impossible: what results is largely a tortuously contrived explanation that tells a lot about how Kennedy America sees the movement, and little about Diana, Weatherpeople, or what's going on in the lives and minds of kids all over this country.

Powers is a journalist in the best tradition of 'objective' liberalism: one of those reporters in casual clothes and overtly sympathetic attitudes who tells you that he agrees with a lot of what you want, but not with your tactics. He's too sophisticated to damn Weatherman and the revolutionary movement in a wholescale attack. His approach is more subtle and, ultimately, more insidious.

Power's wildly distorted picture of Diana and Weatherman comes from two closely connected factors: who he is and who his sources of information are. Obviously, a UPI reporter firmly entrenched in the benefits of the American system is not going to accept the premise that it's a good thing to want a revolution in this country, and to analyze his information from that perspective. He has to explain things in terms of abnormalities that make people sick or mis-directed enough to try to do it. And just as obviously, revolutionary people aren't going to pour out the complicated stories of the lives and politics of their dead friends to such a person. So Powers ended up getting lots of information from Diana's old school friends, her family, VISA workers, and the pigs - and virtually none from people she had been close to in the most critical years of her life. The result is a book full of well-written descriptions of Diana growing up as a sweet, gentle, dedicated young idealist in high school, college and Guatemala-which breaks off into craziness when Powers tries to deal with Ann Arbor and Weatherman.

That's wired, too, because in so many ways Diana's life was such a consistent, logical progression, similar to the lives of many other movement people: starting out naive, shocked by racism and poverty; doing various social-worky things till it finally dawns on you that helping a few people a little bit is almost meaningless when a whole system of institutions is designed to keep them down for the benefit of a few; developing a theory of why American society operates as it does, and then developing a revolutioanry practice that tries to attack that system at its roots.

But Powers can't deal with the last step in that progression, so he tries to explain the last phases of Dian's life away soley in terms of psychological fuck-ups and insecurities. Obviously, anyone who died making bombs must be sick, he reasons; lets find out what was the matter. And his analysis of what was the matter relies heavily on the most stale arsenal of cliches of American normalcy.

First off, Diana was a woman. Right there he figures, you get one important explanation: she must have been led astray by men! Diana's struggles to develop her politics and change her life in Weatherman are neatly reduced to a classical sexist psychodrama: the nice girl perverted by her unquestiong love for a violence-crazed boyfriend who wasn't even faithful to her. Every step of Diana's political thinking that Powers describes is explained as having occurred because this or that man put these misguided ideas into her head. In the photo section of the book, there's a picture of Bernadine Dohrn, with a caption telling us only that "she became a rival to Diana for Bill Ayer's attentions." The only other mention of Bernadine says that she was a "good-looking, hard, highly intelligent girl with a brittle appeal unlike Diana's." It's that kind of book.

Besides 'girls don't think for themselves', Powers finds many other stock explanations to fall back on in talking about Diana and Weatherman. They include the arrogance of spoiled rich kid, white guilt, the search for meaning in life, and maybe it's only a phase. He grows positively lyrical when he describes life in Weather collectives: "foul sties where beds went unmade, food rotted on unwashed plates, toilets jammed, and dirty clothes piled up in corners." The beautiful/painful processes of change that people went thru in those intense times are unacknowledged: the Weather experience is reduced to a group of guilty, hysterical kids, tearing each other apart, rampaging thru graveyards and killing cats. Diana is a gentle blond led astray into madness: the validity of her growth and the lesson of her death perverted in a cheap and simple-minded write-off.

For many people in the movement the Townhouse explosion began a painful period of rethinking things. In the months that followed, the phrase 'Townhouse politics' passed into the language of revolutionaries in America, connoting a whole complex of ideas about macho military errors (thinking you were worthless if you weren't bombing something), gut-checking and the hysterical psyching-up to die for the revolution that had been so much a part of Weather consciousness in its last phase above ground. The deaths of these brothers and sister forced people to deal in a direct and heavy way with many of the fucked-up, fantasy conceptions we were trying to base our thinking and practice on. Weatherman's New Morning statement came out of that period of thinking; so did subtle changes in people's heads all over this country. And we're still learning - the lessons of the Townhouse aren't simple or static, and can't be wrapped up and dismissed in a facile explanation of this or that error or psychological mechanism. Ted and Terry and Diana are part of our history now, but it's a history that's dynamic. Wherever kids who hate this government get together around what to do, those three are part of our changes, our understanding, and our growing strength.

JR

*—from the Tribe*

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# HASSLED AGAIN

Spider & Mr. Moke's Head Shoppe, which moved from Pagedale to St. John partly because of hassles from neighbors, is now getting trouble from their neighboring business, Wheaton's Pharmacy. The druggist, Carl Palmer, has insisted that the St. John Board of Trustees "investigate" the head shop, which is located at 8848 St. Charles Rock Road. On July 19, the board appointed a three-member committee to "check on complaints of a new and unusual business," according to an official St. John news release.

Apparently unable to find any substantive grounds for his complaints, Palmer has screamed mostly about parking problems. It seems that Spider & Moke have adopted the terrible policy of feeding the parking meters out in front of the store when their customers are inside. Palmer claims that his customers can't find a place to park.

Palmer also complained that many of his older customers have stopped coming to his store because the head shop people block the sidewalk, and the older people "are afraid to walk past the shop." The St. John news release stated that the head shop attracts "a hippie-type of young person."

Looking even farther to back up his gripe, Palmer has objected to the nasty men who hang around Spider & Moke's with no shirt on, and the women who wear tee shirts with no bras. And if that doesn't prove his case, Palmer threw in another complaint to a Post-Dispatch reporter: "They have a peace flag hanging out there today." The Post ran a big spread on the whole business in the north zone community news section of the July 23 edition.

Spider told the Outlaw that they did not intend to deprive the druggist's customers of parking space, but pointed out that they are public spots. He denied that older people have been hassled on the sidewalk. "In fact," he said, "we have had many enjoyable conversations with people over age 50 in front of and inside the shop. Most of them have been amazed to find that we are not the hideous den of iniquity that propaganda and hearsay have made us out to be."

It's been learned from a reliable source that Palmer got in trouble about a year ago for dealing quantities of codeine cough syrup out the back door of the pharmacy.

Spider and Moke say that the relationship between them and the police has been excellent. They say they have made repeated efforts to get along well with all their neighbors. But Spider added that they have nothing to hide and will welcome any investigation.

# ¡MANOS ARRIBA!

alternative features service

Crackdowns, gunfights along the Guerrero coastline as federal troops and agents from all over try to clamp down on the south-of-the-border drug scene. It's not the grass -- it's the heavy shit that's showing up on the scene. The heroin and cocaine, the drugs with the big profits.

Responsible for the shift in emphasis from the innocuous weed to the killer drugs is the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and their various bureaucratic allies. With trained dogs, electronic sensors and "border checks" the USA has turned a once quiet and harmless scene into something approaching horror.

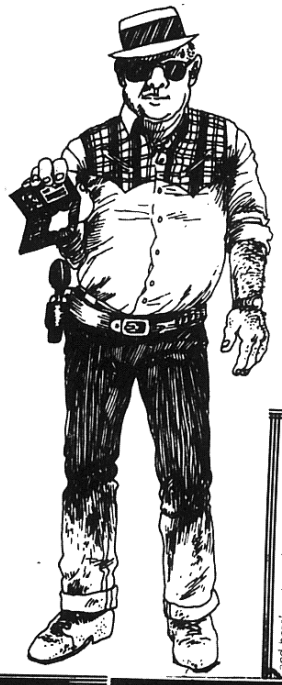
There was a time when scoring a key meant a pleasant coastside voyage. Make the connection, do an honorable deal, cruise past the border, and home free.

No more. The border scene, with its emphasis on grass, has changed. A new breed of freak is pouring into Mazatlan, the nerve center of the drug trade, and into Oaxaca. And they tell anyone within earshot who they are and what they're after -- then wonder why they're busted.

Besides their touching naivete, the reason is that there are almost as many U.S. narc-agents working south of the border as there are tourists. U.S. agents far from home, illegally. . .

There was a shootout in Guerrero, not too many weeks ago. Five people were killed. Involved in the fracas were three men exposed as U.S. narcs.

Another item: People riding on a bus headed for the U.S. Two hundred miles south of the border, the bus is stopped by U.S. customs agents -- two rednecks in cowboy shirts and jeans.



They comb the bus for Americans and flush them out on the roadside. "Preventive inspection" of the Americans' baggage takes place.

So what are U.S. citizens doing in Mexico carrying narc credentials and .38 revolvers? And with all the junk coming across the border, what are they doing harrassing hippies and pot-heads?

Some possible answers:

Grass is a commodity that's bulky, easily spotted and traced. No one will ever become addicted to it. And it requires almost no processing after being harvested, so it's cheap.

So why should anybody with money mess with a drug that's hard to handle and carries a small markup, especially when it's the subject of most of the noise made by the law? Especially when they could carry heavier shit with less risk and higher profits.

That's where the pros operate: with junk and coke. Airport customs at Mexico City, Argentines with 37 pounds of smack. But in the meantime, in the background, literally tons are shipped across the border with the acquiescence of the best judges and cops money can buy.

Of course the crackdown on marijuana helps. Not only does it divert a lot of heat, but it dries up some of the weed supplies, encouraging the foolish and the desperate to check out smack as a way of getting off.

But the essential principle is simple. Without payoffs, there would be almost no junk.

But it's the peaceful longhairs who get screwed going in both directions.

Last summer the word was out about Huautla -- mushroom country. It was almost a fad. Then the government threw in troops in rings around the bottom of the Sierra. But a freak told me he wasn't about to be held up by federales. He eluded the patrols and made it into the mountains.

They found him four days later beside the trail. His throat was cut and all he had with him had been stolen -- even his levi's.

## DOPE SCOPE

and here's yet another

GRASS is starting to come around again, although quantities are still small– some green, very clean, fine weed at $20/lid, with pounds at $120-180 (full weight but some sugar), also, brownish-green, Mexican good grade at $15/lid, alright Mo. grass at $15/lid.

HASH is available at $4-5/gm. ($85/oz.) for good Lebanese stuff, some fine blonde Lebanese at $5/gm ($80/oz.); also, opiated hash $130/oz. and red Lebanese.

all kinds of ACID reported, almost all of what is on the street has been cut (with anything from speed to strychninel, however, we have had some good reports: purple microdot- good, heavy; green blotter (green paper)-good, smooth, $2/hit, windowpane still around-mixed reports on quality: orange sunshine and strawberry barrels, 2-4 way hits, good quality; yellow blotter, quality unknown; small quantity of white clinical acid coming, white tabs (tiny), very intense, at least 2-way, $90/100.

some MESCALINE – brown powder, not too good, brown tabs, okay; purple barrel, good, light.

THC here in small quantities at $1.50/hit.

DET (diethyl-tryptamine) – white, vile-smelling powder, pure, nice 2-hour trip, $35/gm.

HEROIN – its always around but you never need it.

and remember – know yer dealer!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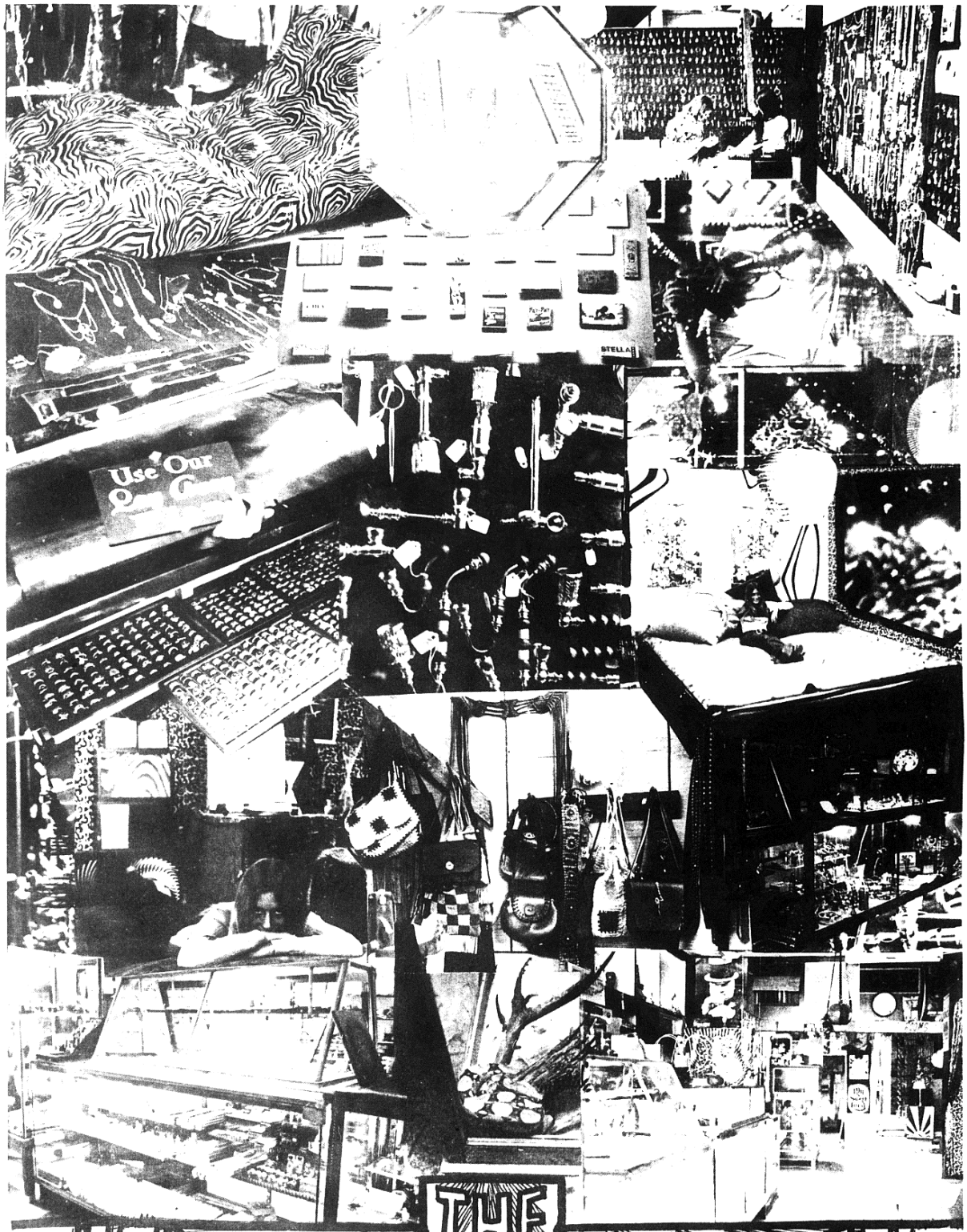


# THE SPECTRUM

# FREE SPEECH

## ALL KILOWATTS TO THE PEOPLE

KDNA, old 102.5 Fm is the only free speech radio for miles around and even farther. Where else are you gonna find a station where you can walk in with something important to say and go right on the air, or where you can hear full tapes (not truncated, distortive 30 second news clips) of Stokely Carmichael, the Young Lords, the Grateful Dead talking about music and their life, Marlene Dixon talking about the Women's Movement, to name a few aired in the last month or so. Or where you gonna hear long live interviews (where you can call up and join in) with the VVAW, the national coordinator for the United Front, Sister Elisabeth McAlister of the Berrigan group, (that's just in the space of five days); or who else would give airtime to Women's Liberation with the freedom for them to do what they want to, or airtime to local music and drama people? Where else are you gonna hear people get angry, laugh, sneeze, and love right on the air?

And now there's Open City too. It grew out of the old KDNA switchboard but is now getting started as something of which switchboard is only a part; eventually it will provide a focal point for the alternative community by being an information exchange , a place with medical facilities; they've got ahold of an offset press and a big bread baking oven, and have other good things in mind. It will be run by semi-autonomous committees (John Mondello's the organizer right now).

It should be no surprise that these two allied groups are not getting money from the usual sources for radio stations and community service groups, i.e., advertising and big gifts from rich people or foundations. KDNA is supported by listeners who send in money, Open City by a small grant and sales of Pan Bueno, whole wheat bread. KDNA has , at latest count, over $3,000 dollars in unpaid bills (you should see the electric bill for a radio station). We need money, bad. To help things out, we're having a KDNA-Open City benefit, on August 5th at Sheldon Memorial. There are some music groups who are playing for free, notably Titus' Mother, the St. Louis Percussion Quartet, and Ed Jenny, a folksinger. Other groups may also play, and there will be movies and cold drinks. We're tring also to get people to bake cookies and such stuff which we could sell at the benefit. All KDNA and Open City folks will be down there, looking with hopeful faces to the people of Free St. Louis for money and love. We're asking you to give us at least $2.00 dollars to come in, and we hope that people who have money will give even more. If we get one thousand people down there, that would give us (minus the $300 expenses) 1700 toward our back bills and Open City. Sure would be nice. Bill of KDNA

# *JUDY COLLINS*

## *at S.I.U.*

In the last four years or so, a new type of music made its appearance on the contemporary scene. Its called "art music"; the songs are poetry set to music. The poets are people like Leonard Cohen, Joni Mitchell, Jacques Brel, and Richard Farina. One of the most popular singers of art music is Judy Collins.

She studied to be a classical pianist for several years but gave it up in her teens and drifted into guitar. In the early sixties she began her professional career as a singer of traditional Anglo-American folk songs In the mid--sixties, when Baez and Dylan attained super-stardom, she moved into folkrock -contemporary songs in a folk style. In 1967 with the release of the "In My Life" album, a sudden change came over Judy Collins. At that time she was one of the people who introduced modern art music to the youth music scene, and she has been one of the most popular singers of it ever since.

She deserves this popularity primarily by virtue of her voice--its tones are clear and beautiful andSTRONG.Her voice coupled with her dramatic ability to express the

emotions of the songs she sings, is the secret behind her power as a performer. Listen to her sing "Marat/Sade" on the "In My Life" album; when she cries out, "We want our revolution NOW!!" your blood runs cold.

Ive always liked Judy Collins a lot, so I looked forward to seeing her at the Mississippi River Festival on July 15. Id seen her in concert in Atlanta six weeks before, and, while I enjoyed the concert I walked out a little dissatisfied. The same thing happened at the Festival at SIU-- only I was even MORE dissatisfied.

Part of the trouble was the audience. At the Mississippi Fiver Festival you can either spend between $3.50 and $4.50 and get decent seats under the canopy, or you can spend $2.00 and sit wherever you please on the lawn behind the canopy. From this position you can hear well, but can see only a little. You feel very cut off from whats happening in the tent. Its sort of like being a little kid with your nose pressed against the candy store window. The result was that a lot of people on the lawn weren't even listening to the concert. They were walking around and talking among themselves. A lot of them did we hear the full strength and power of her voice. Even when she sang "Bobby Macgee" as a tribute to Janis Joplin (which she introduced with a soft pitch against hard drugs) it came off as being just plain bland.

But the thing that disturbed me at the Atlanta concert, and which was even more apparent at this concert, is that much too much attention is being paid to highly stylized arrangements and up-beat musical background. Modern art songs are poetry and their strength and their beauty lie in their lyrics. Judy Collins' strength and beauty as a performer lies in her ability to express those lyrics. Unless the melody remains fairly simple the song becomes hopelessly overdone. In one particular song -- Richard Farina's "Hard Lovin Loser" -- the lyrics were completely sacrificed to a heavy, upbeat arrangement and all the humor of the song was lost. The same thing happened to "Chelsea Morning" and none of the exhileration of Joni Mitchell's words came out.

Fortunately this wasn't always the case. She sang "Suzanne" as beautifully as she's ever done it. Two anti-war songs, "The Fiddle and the Drum" and "My Lover is Dead" were sung with complete emphasis on lyrics so that the message would be sure to get across. (Incidentally, she underscored her anti-war politics by announcing that all of her take from the concert was being donated to the American Friends Service Committee Black Draft Resisters program here in St. Louis.)

In spite of all the things that bothered me, I really enjoyed most of the concert. That in itself is a testimony to Judy Collins' talent.

brought beer, and many were drunk and shouting back and forth and causing a lot of commotion.

It mustbe hell to try and perform to an audience like that and you could tell she was annoyed. She didn't say very much and when people in the audience called up to her, she ignored them for the most part. This was very much in contrast to the Atlanta concert in May. Her performance didn't have much spirit either. Only rarely

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**Our Daily Bread** 6318 Delmar
**Street Side Records** 6277 Delmar

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**2001** 2001 First Capitol Dr.
**Spider & Mr. Moke' s** 8848 St. Charles Rock Rd.
**Poor Richard's** 7747 N. Lindberg
**Afro-American Art Arama** 4500 Natural Bridge
**Wicked Flame** 9761 St. Charles Rock Rd.
**Viscount Records** Northwest Plaza

**WEST**
**Lower Half** 1057 S. Brentwood
**Webster Groves Books** 100 W. Lockwood
**KADI Radio** 2735 Bompart
**Jimmy -Hill Music Center** 8531 Olive St. Road
**Spectrum** 8153 Big Bend Blvd.
**Clothes Closet** Big Bend & Lockwood

**SOUTH**
**South-Side Music** 2818 Cherokee
**Foxmoor** 68 South County Mall
**Boxer's** 2738 Cherokee
**KSHE Radio** 9434 Watson Rd.
**The Purple Turtle** 5417 Hampton
**Ye Olde Head Shop** 11314 Gravois
**ABC Chopper Shop** 4229 Manchester

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**Apocalypse** 6 N. Church, Belleville
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**Pant Pit** 13 S. Jackson, Belleville
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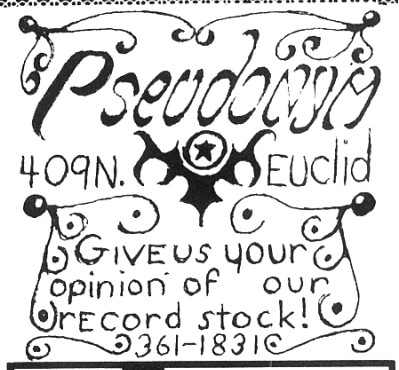


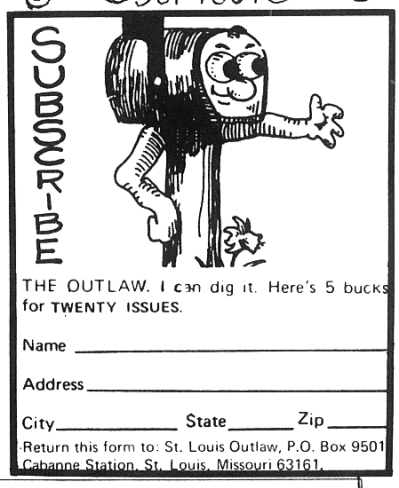


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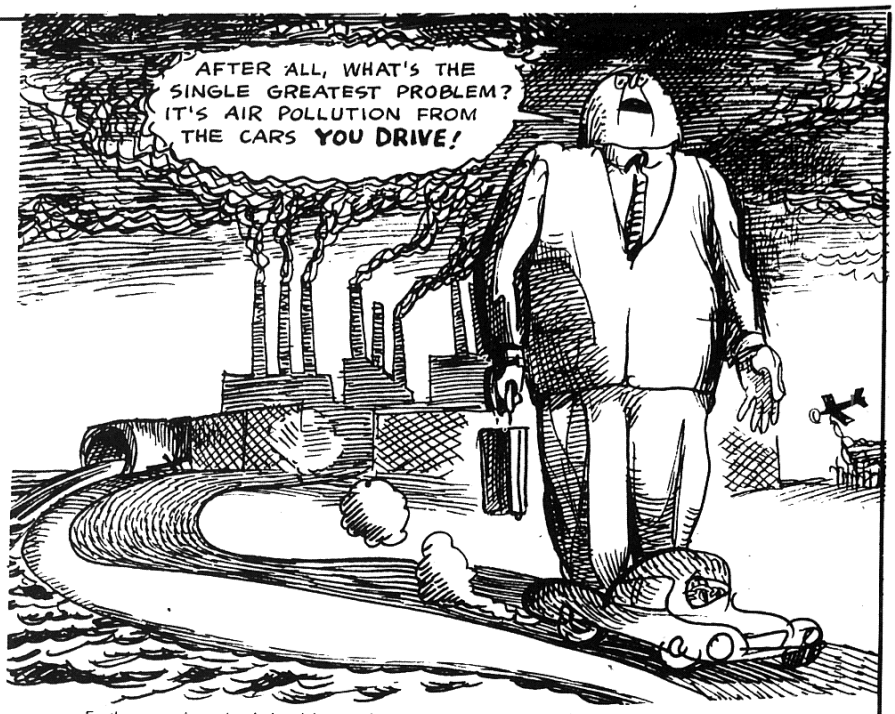
# POLLUTION where it's from




It's foolish to say that any one thing is "the major problem" as far as pollution is concerned. Ecology is a matter of balance. Anything which upsets that delicate balance threatens us all. The problem is really the tremendous number of things which are upsetting the balance of life.

The rivers and lakes we drink from are also used as vast, open sewers. And all the chemicals and pesticides and detergents and oil dumped in them wind up in the ocean, which gets filthier every year.

Over 450,000,000 tons of garbage accumulate in America every year, filling useful land and costing immense amounts of money. Much of the trash - bottles, cans, plastic containers - is almost impossible to get rid of.

Even radioactivity is a problem, as in Denver, where they recently discovered that a nearby atomic bomb factory was releasing radioactive plutonium into the air, water and soil. For those without community A-bomb plants, substitute the color TV set, which apparently broadcasts a lot more than living color (latest safety breakthrough in this area: keep at least 6 ft. away!).

Obviously, then, there's a lot more to this than dirty air. But what about air pollution itself? We can learn a lot about the other forms of pollution by understanding what makes our air so bad. What's true for one is true for all.

Air pollution has many causes. Most officials and reporters play up the role of automobiles because they contribute heavily to air pollution in terms of sheer tonnage of pollutants released. Even here, though, estimates vary widely, from less than 25% to over 50% of the total.More important are the amounts of really toxic chemicals that escape into the atmosphere.

Alcohol and arsenic are both poisons, but it takes a lot more booze than arsenic to do you in. The same principle holds true for the air we breathe.

Over 80% of auto exhaust, aside from carbon dioxide and water vapor, is carbon monoxide, an odorless, colorless, tasteless gas. It's bad stuff, but the human body happens to have a good deal of tolerance for it. Carbon monoxide is more less the booze of air pollution: over a long time, it might do harm.

The other four major components of polluted air are much more in the arsenic tradition: a little bit goes a long way. Both cars and industry produce them. These highly poisonous substances include:

*particulates* (microscopic bits of matter suspended in the air)

*organics* (hydrocarbon compound gases from incomplete combustion)

*nitrogen oxides* (also gases from burning)

*sulfur oxides* (gases from the burning of fossil fuels - coal and oil)

These are the pollutants you frequently see or smell, and it takes very little of them to damage your body.

In addition, nitrogen oxide and organic pollutants combine chemically in sunlight to produce photochemical smog. This is the brownish haze that blots out the afternoon view on sunny days in most American cities. It's also the stuff that makes you eyes sting and tear, and starts you coughing.

Now, the point of all this is that industries produce at least 50% of these really dangerous pollutants. Don't be misled by quantity (how much); in many ways it's the quality (how dangerous) of air pollution that counts.

Furthermore, in major industrial areas the amount and variety of dangerous filth industries put in the air is even greater and more dangerous. Arsenic itself makes a fine example: in 1969, two students who had grown up in Gary Indiana, went off to college in Michigan and within a short time got very sick. Doctors found that they had actually become addicted to the arsenic belched into the "air" of Gary by the enormous steel mills and were suffering withdrawal symptoms!

An even better example is San Jose, California, one of the major industrial areas on the West Coast. San Jose has one-tenth the population - and one-tenth the cars - of Los Angeles, but in many ways its air is more dangerous. San Jose has the third highest concentration of cancer-causing pollutants in its smog according to the U.S. Public Health Service. Only Gary and Pittsburgh are worse.

San Jose may not have millions of people or cars, but it does have companies like Owens-Corning Fiberglass. One of their factories, just outside the city, got so bad that the local citizens hired their own investigators after the smog control authories kept pooh-poohing the threat. Soon enough, they learned that the one plant, operating 24 hours a day, spews a more deadly exhaust than a million new cars! Eight tons of filth- saturated exhaust every minute. The plume from the smokestack, photographs revealed, drifts fifty miles and blankets all of San Jose, covering an area of 126 square miles.

If industry stands equal to the automobile as an air polluter, why do cars take the brunt of the blame?

The answer is money. **Big Business doesn't want the clean-up bill.**

As long as people think cars are the culprit, they can be fooled into thinking that cutting down auto exhaust will really make the air fit to breathe.

And this leads to something even more important: people can be persuaded to accept the idea that air pollution is *their own fault*.

Belching smokestacks aren't our fault. What about exhaust pipes?

Do you feel guilty when you drive your car? Do you believe that anyone who owns a car is a pollution criminal?

Let's follow it through. Let's admit that cars are a major air polluter; after all, it's true. And admit that we're the ones who buy and drive the things. Does that make us responsible?

Consider the following:

Fact: The auto industry has always led efforts to block mass transit programs and push highway systems through the cities. 50% of the space in American cities is consumed by cars and their needs.

Fact: General Motors products net the company over $1.7 billion in clear profit every year, but they also account for 35% of the air pollution tonnage in the U.S. Yet GM spends less than $40 million a year (equivalent to 2% of its profits) on cleaner engine research, as compared to $600 million for style changes and $300 million for advertising (together, equivalent to over 50% of its profits). Moreover, auto companies buy up and suppress patents and designs that could lead to cleaner transportation (such as the Lear steam car, bought by GM last year and quietly shelved).

Fact: The American auto industry designs its cars to last about three years. As a result over 12 million cars are junked every year, creating a tremendous disposal and dumping problem, the cost of which is borne by you and me.

Add to this the fact that our towns and cities are all spread out. We live in one place and work miles away, and have to shop for food in a third location, and buy our clothes in a fourth. *We* didn't design it that way. And the mass transit system (if, indeed, there is one in our community) is invariably slow, inconvenient (lots of transfers) dirty - and lately, expensive.

To top it off, they have the nerve to tell us that auto pollution is our fault because we drive cars - so let us pay for it.

As if we hadn't been paying all along. The freeways and super highways pushed through by the auto, oil and construction industries were paid for by us. These were all highly subsidized operation. Take a look at the gas pump, and you'll see right there just how much you're paying. By law, gasoline tax money can only go to build new highways and repair old ones. It can't go for smogless, free public transportation, despite the fact that studies have shown that such a system would be cheaper for everyone - given the hidden costs of air pollution, the valuable space consumed by cars and the junk problem. That tax money can't even go for anti-pollution research (although some congressmen want to change that, as long as the research isn't intended to phase out cars).

So what choice do we have? The auto pollutes, yes. Not the driver, but the machine. Which means that the corporations who built those machines, used the profits they got from us to make sure we'd have no other way of getting, spent all that money to sell us more and poorer quality cars - *they* pollute.

It doesn't end here. Because pointing the finger at the cause of pollution raises the question of who is able to stop it.

## money TALKS

In 1969, major industrial polluters spent one billion dollars to advertise their efforts at pollution control--tentimes more than all U.S. companies spent for air pollution control devices in the same period. From the Sciences 1, no. 1, Jan. 1971, New York Academy of Sciences.

SOLEDAD BROTHERS

# THE SOLEDAD BROTHERS DESPERATELY NEED CASH!

With the trial finally about to start, the Soledad Brothers Legal Defense team is on the verge of total bankruptcy. The outcome of the trial hangs in the balance. The Soledad Brothers have been under indictment since February 1970 (more than 18 months). The massive pre-trial assaults by the prosecution (changes of venue, gag rules, harassment, endless pre-trial hearings) have almost completely exhausted every penny raised by the defense.

*The trial is now scheduled to start on August 9, 1971.*

Defense attorneys expect it to last 5 months. Conservative estimates put the cost of the defense (expert witnesses, special investigators, travel expenses for witness interviews from all over the state, the bare necessities for supporting three attorneys and their staff during the trial, etc.) at $125,000. The state will be spending many times this amount in its ruthless attempt to railroad the Soledad Brothers to the gas chamber. Your money is urgently needed to prevent a legal lynching. Please send your contribution immediately to:

**THE SOLEDAD BROTHERS LEGAL DEFENSE FUND**
510 North Third Street
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**Vol. II, No. 6** **July 30 — August 19, 1971**

The St. Louis Outlaw is an independent radical newspaper published every three weeks. We belong to the Underground Press Syndicate and subscribe to Liberation News Service (LNS).

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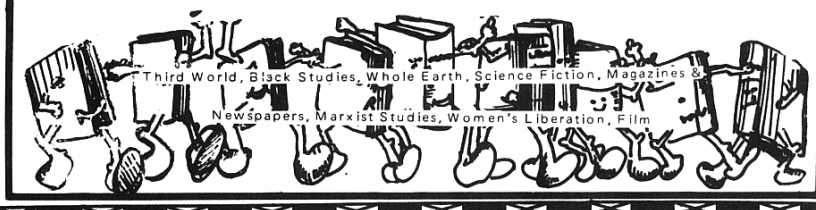
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YOU'LL EAT IT UP

# suicide in the southwest

In the southwestern corner of the U.S. is a land of many uses... a promise of quick profits through suburban development, recreational schemes or a taco franchise. But for about 300,000 American Indians, it is a land they have known long before any white man ever saw this continent. The Navajo and Hopi Indians have maintained their traditional way of life on the plateaus of Arizona, Utah and New Mexico for centuries, unaffected by technological advances until now. Their delicate homelands are being torn up, scarred and stripped so that those taco franchises and the twenty story neon signs adorning the gambling casinos of Las Vegas will have their supply of electricity.

The Four Corners Power Project is a network of seven coal burning power plants located in the southwest, principally on and surrounding the Indian reservations. These plants were banned from cities such as Los Angeles and Phoenix because they would not meet the ambient air standards so the most likely place to dump the soot and ashes was out on the Indian land. These Indians were led to believe that this network of power plants would have a great economic benefit but they failed to realize the long range effects on their land and on the entire southwest.

Immense strip mine areas in western New Mexico and the Black Mesa region of Arizona are gouging up the earth and devastating the Sacred Mountains of the Hopi. Reclamation will be impossible. How does one replace a mountain? The mined coal is ground up, mixed with precious, fresh water pumped from beneath the mesa and finally pumped the the Four Corners plant in Farmington, New Mexico. Tapping the only water supply the Hopis have may spell doom for a way of life that hasnt changed for thousands of years. Does whit[illegible]ever care?

Aside from the effects on the Indians themselves, we must also consider the effects that seven coal burning plants will have on the environment. The operational plant in Farmington is throwing out 300 tons of fly ash a day? multiply that by seven plants. L.A. and N.Y.C. produce 110 and 140 tons respectively on a summer day. The plants will emit over 2000 tons of sulfur dioxide and between 850 and 1300 tons of oxides of nitrogen per day, (in 1968, the entire L.A. region produced only 695 tons of oxides of nitrongen per day). Thus, in what used to be the wide open spaces, we will have more sulfur dioxide than N.Y.C., more dust than L.A. and oxides of nitrogen comparable to those emitted by all the autos in Los Angeles.

What we are faced with is a complete obliteration of the entire southwest. The smog drifting east from L.A. will meet the smoke and soot from the Four Corners Project and the result will be the greatest concentration of smog on the face of the earth.

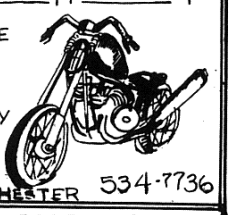
Read the April 16, 1971 edition of Life Magazine for an account of the Black Mesa Crisis. If these power plants are put into operation the Navajo and Hopi Indians, the Grand Canyon, Brice Canyon, Canyon DeChelley, Mesa Verde National Park, Monument Valley and the Rocky Mountains will be buried under tons of poisonous gases, fly ash and a horizon of thick gray-black smoke. Dont wait until we've lost these natural wonders to get excited...DO IT NOW.

Black Mesa Defense Fund
107 Cienega St., Santa Fe, N.M.

87501

THE PURPLE TURTLE
5417 HAMPTON

ABC Chopper Shop



MOTORCYCLE SALES & SERVICE
WE build, buy SELL OR TRADE
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## CLASSLESSFIEDS

Want to sell a Wollensak 3M cassette tape recorder with 1[illegible] cassettes. Am asking $75. Call Sean, FL 3-0437

FREE Women's Liberation lending library - very extensive. Ca[illegible] Crescent, 721-3170

Maro Sea – Happy Birthday, "Be Realistic - Demand th[illegible] Impossible," Welcome to the year one-plus. Love, auntie margaret.

If you have any leftover newspapers of any kind, please save them. We are collecting them for recycling; call 863-3568 fo[illegible] more information.

Need money for college fast. Will do ironing, dishwashing, and babysitting. Call Kathy, 351-8994

Need a new school? Are you trapped in a constricting impersonal high school, or out of school and can't find anythin[illegible] to do? There is a way out. At LOGOS studentswork closelywith a concerned staff to achieve personal and academic independence. College preparatory if you want it, if not - whatever. Sharon Erdmann, at 534-2252, wants to hear from you.

Home is the sailor, home from the sea, Searching for pad and some good company. West End or U.City, freaky or straight, call Jim, 664-8298.

Eco-Pure products are now available at Peace Center, 6244 Delmar. Non-polluting detergents for doing 99% of household cleaning jobs. Profits go for peace and ecology work. call 862-5735 for more information.

Instigator says, do lemon meringue, not dope.

For sale: one pedal steel guitar - 8 strings, 4 pedals, hard case included. Will consider trade for other guitar or stereo. Call Andy at 993-0049.

I'm compiling poetry by women for an anthology about women's oppression/liberation. Mail contributions to Crescent, care of the Outlaw.

# CALENDER

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28
1932, WW1 Vets in D.C. seeking promised bonus [illegible] by troops. 2 killed, many wounded
Film Co-op showing Newsreel films (dealing with social change), 3648 Washington, $1.0, 7:30 pm
"Rules of the Game", Loretto-Hilton Theater, $1, 1 pm
Ted Nugent and the Amboy Dukes, St. Charles Art Cinema, 6:30 & 9:30 pm

THURSDAY, JULY 29
1900, King Humbert 1 of Italy assassinated by Gaetano Bresci
Rock and Roll Revival - Chuck Berry, Jerry Lee Lewis, Coasters, Bo Diddley, Shirelles, Dovells, Gary "U.S." Bonds. Mississippi River Festival; 8:30 pm
Leon Russell, Kiel Auditorium; 8 pm

FRIDAY, JULY 30
Eye See the Light Show and Jake Jones (music), McDonnell Planetarium; $2.50, 7 & 9 pm
Ike and Tina Turner; Mississippi River Festival; 8:30 pm
"Oliver"; Life and Sciences Bldg., UMSL, $1; 8 pm

SATURDAY, JULY 31
Fiesta - benefit for United Farm Workers; Ethical Society; $5; 6 pm
Solidarity & Unity Festival, 3648 Washington, $3 (goes to United Front); 8 pm
Eye See the Light Show, see 7/30

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1
1819, Herman Melville born
1917, Frank Little, IWW organizer, lynched at Butte, Montana
[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4
[illegible]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5
[illegible] KDNA [illegible]
Vets for Peace meeting, 6244 Delmar [illegible]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6
1945, U.S. [illegible] world's first atom [illegible] on civilians at Hiroshima, Japan. [illegible] Peace Center [illegible] for Hiroshima Day Activities
"The Professionals", Life Sciences Bldg., UMSL; $1 [illegible]
Eye See the Light Show, see 7/30

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7
1890, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn born - IWW organizer and Communist
Eye See the Light Show, see 7/30

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8
Atomic Rooster, St. Charles Art Cinema
Eye See the Light Show, see 7/30
FREE rock concerts; see 8/1

MONDAY, AUGUST 9
Speech (on tape) by FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson, KDNA [illegible]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10
Billie Holiday born
Roberta Flack and Albert King; Mississippi River Festival; 8:30 pm
"The Game is Over"; Wohl Center, W.U., FREE; 8 pm
Creedence Clearwater Revival, Kiel Auditorium; 8 pm

WEDNESDAY, August 11
Film Co-op showing newsreel films, see 7/28
"Jesus Christ - Superstar", Kiel Auditorium; 8 pm

[illegible] AUGUST 13
[illegible]
Eye See the Light Show, see 7/30
"Fiddler On The Roof", Loretto-Hilton Theater [illegible]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14
Eye See The Light Show, see 7/30
"Fiddler On The Roof", see 8/13 [illegible]

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15
Eye See the Light Show, see 7/30
Jackson Five, Kiel Auditorium
FREE rock concerts, see 8/1

MONDAY, AUGUST 16
1920, Chicago Central Labor Union voted for general strike if necessary, [illegible] war against Soviet Russia
The Who and LaBelle, Mississippi River Festival [illegible]
Gay Liberation Meeting, see 8/2

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17
"Sundays and Cybele", Wohl Center, W.U., FREE, 8 pm

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18
If you feel brave, plan something for [illegible]

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19
Vets for Peace [illegible]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20
1619, First slaveship lands in Jamestown, Va.
1786, Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts
"Fiddler On The Roof", see 8/13
KDNA (102.5 FM) talks back to your TV set, 10 pm

*CHECKIN' IT OUT*
"Endless Summer" and [illegible] other feature flicks [illegible] different days [illegible] at [illegible] all for Free.

[illegible] 10am-5pm.

*phone numbers to know & tell*

Abortion Counseling 388-0310
Acid Rescue 645-2900
AFSC 862-8070
Angela Davis Defense Comm. [illegible]
Black Artists Group 535-3906
Community Center (Delmar Loop)
Day Care 725-5302, 862-8017
Health Clinic 726-5563
Food Co-op 862-2747
Enviromental Response 863-0100,ext.4070
Farmworkers Boycott 535-2720
Gay Activism Information 843-7532
KADI 968-1900
KDNA 652-2260
KSHE 638-4444
Learning Resources Exchange 367-4458
Legal Aid 652-9581
Military Counseling 862-8070
National Welfare Rights Org. 421-2579
OUTLAW 721-3170
Peace Center 862-5735, 725-3209
People's Info. Center 534-3446
Planned Parenthood 361-6360
Poison Control: Memorial Hosp. 865-4000
St. Louis Children's Hosp. 867-6880
Street Revival 726-2318
Switchboard 652-2260
Temperature & time 321-2522
United Front 361-2142
Vets for Peace 862-5735
[illegible]
Women's Center [illegible]
Women's Liberation [illegible]
Youth Emergency [illegible] 727-[illegible]